"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains Monday; Tuesday rain; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,296. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FUNSTON PLACING PATROL OF 50,000; TALE OF NEW RAID

Regulars and Militia to Guard Borders of Three States by End of the Week.

DISTRICT PLAN IS ADOPTED

Brigadier Generals Greene, Parker, and Mann Slated to Take the Commands.

FORAY REPORTED BY GUIDE

Bandits Said to Have Crossed the Line to McKinney Springs Ranch Friday Night.

New Rebel Poster Out, Calls Mexicans to Arms

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, LAKE ITASCATE, Mexico, May 14, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent transmits herewith the following flamboyant Villista pronunciamento, which has been circulated in southern Chihuahua, and was obtained at Cusihuiriachic:

To the Sovereign Mexican Public:

We have the honor to inform you that fatal circumstances befall our dear, beloved country, due to the intervention and entry of Americans in our country. The Carranza Government proved itself a traitor by its agreeing to permit this nation in arms to set foot on our beloved Mexican soil. Without doubt sooner or later this will mean our becoming subjects of the Americans, and now is an opportune time for every Mexican to answer the call to arms and combat these intruders.

Let us recall, dear sons of Mexico, our ancestors and the venerable patriots who perished solely to give us our country and liberty, and today we must follow such examples, so as not to live under the tyranny of another nation.

There remains nothing further than that every son of glorious Mexico should do his utmost at this critical time. We can do nothing other than to offer ourselves to you, and will always remain your humble servants for our country and liberty.

CRUZ DOMINGUEZ,
General ANTONIO ANGEL,
Colonel JULIO ACOSTA.
Expeditionary Column, May 11, 1916.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 14.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, having almost 50,000 men under his direct control, outlined to his staff today a redistribution of forces that he believed would guarantee the protection of American residents at the border from Mexican raiders.

Forces at border stations have been strengthened, and it was indicated today that before the end of the week the greater part of the regular troops and militia that have been sent into the three border States would be prepared and in position for quick service.

Each of the patrol districts will be under control of a general officer. The district commanders will include Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding the First Cavalry Brigade; Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, commanding the Second Brigade, at Laredo, Texas, and Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene, who has been ordered to report at headquarters here from Fort Leavenworth.

Except the Thirtieth and Third Infantry, one battalion of the Third Field Artillery and one company of Coast Artillery, all the additional troops ordered to report to General Funston have arrived. The Thirtieth and Third were reported today to have entrained at their stations in New York State. The Third will be sent to Eagle Pass, but it has not yet been decided where the Thirtieth will be stationed. Four of the eleven companies of Coast Artillery brought here have been sent to border stations. The remainder have been mobilized at Fort Sam Houston.

Militia Mobilization Ends.

The militia mobilization at Douglas, Columbus, and here was completed today. Brig. Gen. John A. Hulan, commanding the militia here, conferred with his staff regarding details of organization. The militia camp is near Fort Sam Houston.

The mustering into the regular military establishment of the militiamen will be begun Tuesday. The medical officers who have been examining the men estimated today that the percentage of those who would be rejected was almost negligible. A slightly greater percentage of those who do not care to be sworn in "for the term of their enlistment" is expected, but Mayor Stevenson, Adjutant of the brigade, said that investigation indicated that at least 85 per cent. of the guardsmen would take the oath without hesitation.

It is not expected that any of the militia will be placed in stations of great responsibility for some time, possibly for weeks. Some of the companies contain recruits, and the work of drilling them and hardening them will be conscientiously looked after. Light work was begun today.

It is improbable that more troops will be sent to Colonel Sibley, who is in

Continued on Page 3.

NEWFOUNDLAND HOPES TO ACQUIRE ST. PIERRE

French Island Group May Pass to British as a Result of the War in Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 14.—The possibility of the acquisition of the French colony of St. Pierre by Newfoundland is being discussed in official circles, as a result of conditions arising from the European conflict.

The idea was suggested by the recent negotiations which led to the relaxation for the term of the war of the so-called Bait act by the Newfoundland Government, in view of the shortage of fish in France. The Bait act was put in force in 1886, and prohibited the selling of herring to the French fishermen, whose headquarters were at St. Pierre.

With the advent of the war France withdrew the last of her fishermen from this side of the Atlantic, resulting in a critical shortage of fish at home. It was decided to allow buyers from St. Pierre to purchase Newfoundland herring, on the condition that the fish should not be used for bait, but should be devoted solely to food purposes.

Within the next few months thousands of barrels of herring, it is expected, will be shipped to St. Pierre. This concession, it is believed in some circles, will pave the way to a readjustment of the whole fisheries question after the war, and possibly to negotiations toward the taking over of St. Pierre by Newfoundland.

PURSUES RHINELANDER, CALLING HIM FATHER

Wealthy Lawyer at Last Has Young Man Arrested for Annoying Family.

When T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, a wealthy lawyer and manager of the estates of the Rhinelander family, left his home at 36 West Fifty-second Street yesterday afternoon, he was joined by a sharp-featured young man under middle height, wearing a brand-new dark cutaway coat and patent leather pumps, who had been walking up and down in front of the Rhinelander home most of the day.

The young man followed Mr. Rhinelander, talking rapidly. He paid no attention to the lawyer's attempts to get rid of him. At Fifty-sixth Street and Second Avenue the pair came in sight of a policeman. Mr. Rhinelander called the policeman.

"I want you to arrest this man," he said. "He has been writing me letters and following me, claiming to be my son. I never saw him before and I am not going to put up with this."

Policeman Sherr took the man to the East Fifty-first Street station, where he said his correct name was T. J. Rhinelander, but that he used the name Ignatius Augustus Farrell, being an author by profession and living at the Continental Hotel.

Mr. Rhinelander said at the police station that for some time the man had been writing silly letters to him, made up largely of Biblical quotations. This had given him no concern, he said, but within the last few days the man had been spending most of his time in front of the Rhinelander home, ringing the front door-bell and laying his pretensions to relationship before the butler at intervals during the day and night. The man left with the butler several memorials on his pedigree.

After the prisoner had pleaded guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct before Magistrate Nolan in the Men's Night Court, Mr. Rhinelander said that he and his servants knew nothing about him, and could not guess where the inspiration for his claim to relationship came from. He showed a letter from Farrell which seemed to be a jumble of prose and verse. The prisoner was remanded for sentence today in the Jefferson Market Court.

At the Hotel Continental it was said that the man had been there for fifteen days, and that unavailing efforts had been made to find out if he had relatives who could take care of him.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN REPORTED DESTROYED

German Aircraft, Brought Down Off Norway, Is Chased by British Destroyers.

LONDON, May 14.—The destruction of another Zeppelin is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

It is said the Zeppelin was brought down off the west coast of Norway and that three British destroyers went in pursuit of it.

SHIP BUILT IN 1776 IS PRESSED INTO TRADE

Another Danish Vessel, Launched in 1786, Is Lured to Sea by Enormous Freight Rates.

COPENHAGEN, May 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A remarkable example of the extraordinary straits to which shipping has been reduced for want of vessels is told of in a dispatch to the Ekstrabladet, from Svenborg, Denmark. Anything that can be floated is being pressed into service.

Two sailing vessels, one, the Marie of Troense, which was built in 1776, and another, the Tvende Brodre of Marstal, built in 1786, have been rigged up and sent out to enter the competition for the enormous freight rates which are now being offered everywhere.

STARVATION FACED BY 172 ON SCHOONER

Storm-Tossed Craft Puts Into Nantucket Without Any Food on Board.

NANTUCKET, Mass., May 14.—Destitute of provisions, and almost unmanageable after five weeks battling with storms, the three-masted packet schooner Mystic, bound from the Cape Verde Islands for New Bedford, dropped anchor today off Great Round Shoal Lightship and sent a boat ashore for assistance.

Members of the crew said the 172 persons on board, including 150 passengers, had been virtually without food for two days, and that the breakfast ration today consisted only of half a cup of coffee.

A wagonload of provisions was sent from Siasconset to Quidnit Beach, and from there was transferred to the schooner. Later the steamer Petrol took the Mystic in tow for New Bedford.

ASQUITH VISITS REBEL PRISONERS; IRISH HOPES RISE

British Premier Also Looks Over the Ruined Sections of Dublin Again.

GOES TO BELFAST TODAY

Real Irish Executive and Plan to Utilize Volunteers as Auxiliary Troops Predicted.

TRIBUTE HERE TO REBELS

Throng at Carnegie Hall Memorializes the Fifteen Killed as Martyrs of Their Race.

DUBLIN, May 14.—The great modification in the regulations of martial law gave the people of Dublin today a freedom of movement strongly contrasting with the restrictions imposed since the rebellion. All may now come and go as they wish between the hours of 4 in the morning and midnight. During the remaining four hours they must keep within doors.

It is generally understood that Premier Asquith is responsible for this relaxation. The Premier's study of conditions and the sentiments of the people apparently convinced him that there was no great element of rebellious spirit remaining.

Mr. Asquith's chief occupation since his arrival in Dublin has consisted in seeking a method for the adjustment of the Irish crisis and in ascertaining whether it would be advisable to return to the former system of government or adopt a change of rule more in accordance with the wishes of the people. The Premier has also given some attention to minor factors, these having to do with the disposal of the remaining rebel prisoners and compensation for the material damage done in Dublin.

Neither of these questions has yet been solved, but Mr. Asquith had an opportunity to see and question a number of rebels in the detention barracks, and today again visited the ruins of the buildings destroyed in various sections of the city. The information he thus obtained may be of great service to him when the subject is brought before the Cabinet on his return to London, which is expected at an early date.

"Is Ireland's salvation to be the outcome of the recent blood-letting?" is the question occupying the thoughts of most Irishmen today. Nationalist and Unionist circles animatedly discussed tentative suggestions respecting the future government of the country, with hope, but without certainty, that a change for the better would be brought about. Mr. Asquith's presence here has lent color to the belief that the Prime Minister had some project in mind and that his study of conditions on the spot would help him formulate a definite plan to place before Parliament.

The view widely prevails that Mr. Asquith will propose to incorporate the Nationalist and Unionist forces of armed volunteers into the auxiliary troops of the imperial army, and thus avoid the admittedly perilous problem of disarming everybody in Ireland not belonging to recognized military organizations. At the same time, the opinion grows apace in favor of a real Irish executive council, formed of Irishmen entirely conversant with the people and their aspirations and needs.

All the newspapers, whatever their politics, express the desire that the best should be made out of the situation, and call for concessions by the extremists of both sides, who, they declare, do not represent the true feelings of the Irish people.

The vast majority of Irishmen, in conversing on the present condition, avoid any wild talk and appear anxious to appease the differences existing between the various parties by agreeing on any plan which offers a fair chance of a stable government in which all could have confidence.

Deep sorrow prevails among the people of Dublin, many of whom lost relatives either among the rebels or troops during the fighting, or among the civilians who suffered death from stray shots. Many reports are current concerning the alleged harshness of the troops, but so far as can be learned these appear to have arisen from exaggerated stories passing from mouth to mouth.

BELFAST, Monday, May 15.—It is announced that Premier Asquith will visit Belfast today.

IRISH PAY TRIBUTE TO DUBLIN REBELS

Throng at Carnegie Hall Memorializes Them as Martyrs of Race.

Thirty-five hundred Irish men and women gathered in Carnegie Hall last night to honor the memory of the fifteen Irishmen put to death by the English Government after the Dublin uprising. They adopted resolutions demanding that there be no settlement of the European war which did not include a plan for the freedom of Ireland.

Padraic Pearse, President of "The Irish Republic," and his fourteen compatriots who died before the firing squad were pictured as martyrs whose names would never die by W. Bourke Cockran and Bainbridge Colby. Fully 4,000 persons were unable to get into the hall.

Continued on Page 2.

Army Bill Will Reach Wilson This Week; Navy Increase to Wait Over Conventions

WASHINGTON, May 14.—National defense legislation is again to the fore in Congress, and with final disposition of the Army Reorganization bill this week, particular attention will be turned to the completion of the naval building program which is to be passed on Thursday by the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

As soon as the committee reports on the naval increases the task of working out the revenue problem to meet the extraordinary defense expenditures will be undertaken by the House Ways and Means Committee, in co-operation with the Senate Finance Committee, and Administration leaders see their way cleared for reasonably prompt action on these matters after the national political conventions in June.

The compromise Army Reorganization bill, which will provide for a regular army of 206,000 men at peace strength, is reasonably satisfactory to the advocates of adequate national defense, although many had hoped for acceptance of the Senate bill, which would have given a standing army of 250,000 peace strength. They are now hopeful that the naval increases will at least be commensurate with the increase in the land forces of the nation.

The conference report on the army bill will be put in final form tomorrow, and probably will be submitted to the House for approval on Tuesday by Representative Hay, and to the Senate by Senator Chamberlain later in the week. It is thought that it will be on the President's desk for approval by Friday or Saturday at the latest.

CALL FOR ROOSEVELT SENT FROM MEXICO

Two Hundred American Citizens in Tampico Want Him for President.

CANANEA RIOTS DESCRIBED

Eyewitness Upholds Colonel's Statement About Safety of American Lives In His Term.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 14.—American residents of the City of Tampico, Mexico, have sent a telegram to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, through the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, expressing the hope that he will be elected President, and offering financial aid to help along the pre-convention campaign.

Colonel Roosevelt, in some of his addresses, has charged that President Wilson refused the appeal of the American citizens in Tampico for protection during the riots incident to the occupation of Vera Cruz by American forces on April 20, 1914, and even withdrew United States warships, thus forcing Americans to obtain protection at the hands of British and German vessels. The message he received, therefore, gave him pleasure. Here is the telegram:

Tampico, Mexico, via Laredo Junction.
Guy Emerson, Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, 12 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

Two hundred American citizens, resident Tampico, cordially support sentiments Roosevelt Non-Partisan League. Names and funds follow by mail.

WILLIAM STUBBS,
ANDREW HUGHES.

Colonel Roosevelt's mail has reached such proportions in the last few days that three stenographers have been put on the job to help Secretary McGrath. Among this vast assortment of mail there was a letter from Vincent Woodbury, District Manager of the British-American Oil Company of Ontario, which dealt with the statement Colonel Roosevelt made in his recent address before the Methodist Council in New York in which he said that during his term as President not an American citizen had been killed by the representative of any foreign Government.

Senator Stone was among those who attacked this statement by Roosevelt and he cited the fact that Americans were killed by Mexicans at Cananea in the Roosevelt term. Mr. Woodbury upheld Roosevelt's assertion. He wrote:

Senator Stone was not in Cananea when these riots took place. I was, and wish to record myself as follows: The trouble started as a Mexican strike for higher wages against the Cananea Copper Company. The Mexicans formed, dropped in at the mines concentrator and blast furnaces, and called out the men; they were in good humor and, I believe, intended no mischief. Colonel W. C. Green, owner of the Cananea Copper Company, 'phoned and instructed the Metcalfs—two brothers who ran the lumber yard—not to interfere with the Mexicans, who were at that time on their way to the lumber yard to call out the laborers working there.

The Metcalfs were defiant; they disobeyed instructions and turned the fire hose, with a mighty force of water, upon the Mexicans. The Mexicans gave ground; they were wet, hurt, and angered. They charged the Metcalfs and stabbed them to death with miners' candlesticks. In this fight the Metcalfs were killed, and they had in turn succeeded in firing upon and killing three Mexicans. This fight brought about promiscuous fighting, and many shots were exchanged between Americans and Mexicans.

The Mexicans, who certainly numbered over 5,000, fled to the town, broke into the saloons, and started drinking. The women in the camps along with the chicken-hearted men, were rushed out of Cananea by special train. They were frightened, and upon reaching Naco and Bisbee, Ariz., gave wild tales of the Cananea trouble. By that time, or in less than twenty-four hours after the trouble started, you had the situation in hand.

The serious breach of an armed force crossing the line into Mexico without sanction or permission of either the American or Mexican Government you healed by never allowing them to leave the train in which this force had arrived.

You had already communicated with President Diaz, who had a body of soldiers come from Bisbee to Cananea until this time you held the armed force which had come from Bisbee in Cananea until this Mexican force from President Diaz had arrived. This took less than twelve hours.

The two Metcalfs and a Swede had been killed, and that totals the American casualties. A bridge fight had taken place between some adventurous Americans and Mexicans, but no particular damage was done.

The entire affair was over in three days. The Bisbee force returned, the laborers got back on the job, and relations were restored between employer and employe.

These facts you know of. Your relations with President Diaz were such that he immediately furnished protection to your people—and it was protection.

Riot happened, bloodshed and death, and then order reigned, all in the space of three days. Something happened. Something was done. We in Cananea did not do it. You never gave us a chance. We wanted to take a few potshots, but you sidestepped our argument by subtracting our difficulties, and no more disturbances happened.

Let Mr. Stone contrast this with the present situation, and in humiliation draw his belt a notch tighter.

Colonel Roosevelt spent a quiet day and tried to get away from politics for a few hours. He will go to New York probably on Wednesday and hold some conferences at the Metropolitan Magazine offices. On Thursday afternoon he will leave for Detroit, where he will deliver an address on Friday morning.

PLATFORM WORRIES LEADERS.

May Ask Roosevelt to Write Planks on Americanism and Preparedness.

Some Republican leaders interested in the platform to be adopted at Chicago are willing that Colonel Roosevelt shall write the planks on Americanism and preparedness if thereby his support and

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BIG DEFENSE PLANS GROW FROM PARADE

Men Who Made Great Demonstration Possible to Organize for Permanent Work.

MUCH USEFUL DATA IN HAND

Insurance Men Who Marched Take Lead In Movement to Keep Up Fight for Preparedness.

The mass of information and machinery of organization that made possible the Citizens' Preparedness Parade of Saturday will not follow to the dump the thousand cubic yards of rubbish which the street cleaners swept up after the million watchers of the parade had gone home. At least one permanent body with preparedness for its purpose has grown from the parade, and it may be that a body as big as the parade itself will be formed.

The new society is the Insurance Club, formed from the insurance division of the parade, which mustered more than 8,000 marchers. George T. Wilson of the Equitable is the President of this club.

"I don't know what the Parade Committee will do," Mr. Wilson said last night, "but we insurance men have made plans to keep our organization and to work for preparedness. We have appointed a Committee on Program to report this week. We may affiliate with the Home Defense League. If the Parade Executive Committee decided to make itself a permanent society we may remain a unit of it. One thing is certain, however—the Insurance Club has come to stay, and will do something definite and lasting for the defense of America."

C. R. Clifford, another member of the Parade Executive Committee, hopes that the Parade Committee will effect a permanent organization, and pointed out yesterday that this committee, in organizing seventy or more industries and professions, had acquired data concerning the sentiments of more than 200,000 men—an invaluable aid to preparedness.

"At the last meeting of the Executive Committee on May 10," said Mr. Clifford yesterday, "the spirit seemed to be that their work should not end with a parade. When Mr. Sherrill refused an invitation to a testimonial dinner he said he was only one of 200 men who had made the parade possible, and suggested that the executives of the parade have a dinner in honor of no one. George T. Wilson was made Chairman of the Dinner Committee and is arranging for the gathering.

"Just think, there are 200 men banded together who practically have listed the sentiments of every man in about seventy-two callings. They can check up not only the name of every man who marched, but they have the name of every man who did not march and why. This is vital information, and it would seem a great pity if the men having this information were not held together in a permanent organization. I hope and believe that the organization of the executives of the parade will follow the dinner."

Continuing his discussion of the parade, Mr. Clifford touched upon the part of the politicians in the movement.

"In getting up the parade," said Mr. Clifford, "we did not have to contend much with lack of enthusiasm for preparedness, but we did have to contend with skepticism. We were constantly met with the queries: 'What is back of it all? Where is the politics in it?' And we had the hardest kind of a job keeping politics and the politicians out of the parade. I could tell you what politicians tried to 'horn in' and how they were kept out. None of us dared go to lunch with a politician or to be seen on the street with one."

Colonel Sherrill yesterday touched upon the attempts of the politicians to use the parade.

"From the very beginning we were resolved that ours should be a non-partisan demonstration of constructive patriotism and not in any sense a criticism of anybody or anything. Notwithstanding many attempts to give the movement a partisan character, we carried out our purpose. All banners contrary to our policy were removed from the column and the men marched solely for adequate preparedness.

"But don't let us forget that it took six whole weeks of hard work by hundreds of men to put this great demonstration on the street, and yet we did not equip or provision or transport a single man. This proves that those who say that a citizen army of 1,000,000 men is available overnight are talking political bosh.

"It is a patriotic pleasure to be able to deny all rumors that our German-American fellow-citizens were hostile to the parade. We had thousands of them in our column, and the leading German language newspapers in the city indorsed the parade."

Secretary Roger W. Allen, speaking of the parade, said:

"It accomplished everything we expected it to accomplish. It compelled the country to take cognizance of the almost universal demand for adequate preparedness. The parade did not constitute this demand, it only voiced it. The fact that so many men—130,000, more or less—paraded for preparedness is not the whole story by any means. Their coming out was only a demonstration of the sentiment of the city and nation."

Mr. Allen said also that a probable surplus in the treasury of the parade association would be contributed to the Plattsburg Training Camp Association.

After the parade 400 street cleaners worked from 10 P. M. until 1 A. M. and removed 1,000 cubic yards of rubbish.

"And listen to this," said Commissioner Fetherston yesterday, "of the hundreds of thousands of American flags carried by the marchers and the watchers, not one was found in the rubbish; not one had been thrown away."

One of the agencies to profit most and directly from the parade was the Red Cross. Boy Scouts distributed membership application blanks, and it was announced yesterday that they obtained 20,000 members.

PEACE CRAVING SPREADS IN GERMANY, HEAR WILSON MAY OFFER TO MEDIATE; POINCARE SAYS PEACE HINTS ARE FUTILE

President Poincare Scorns the German Peace Hint; Says Teutons Must Admit Defeat and Ask Terms

NANCY, May 14.—President Poincaré, in an address here today, responded to Germany's declaration regarding peace contained in the German reply to the American note.

"France does not want Germany to tender peace," said the President, "but wants her adversary to ask for peace."

The President then made known clearly the only kind of peace which would be acceptable to France. The address was delivered at the Molitor garrison before a large number of Lorraine refugees, to whom the President, after expressing his sympathies and renewing promises of solicitude and protection, said:

"France will not expose her sons to the dangers of new aggressions. The Central Empires, haunted by remorse for having brought on the war, and terrified by the indignation and hatred they have stirred up in mankind, are trying to make the world believe that the Allies alone are responsible for the prolongation of hostilities—a dull irony which will deceive no one.

"Neither directly nor indirectly have our enemies offered us peace. But we do not want them to offer it to us. We do not want to submit to their conditions; we want to impose ours on them. We do not want a peace which would leave Imperial Germany with the power to recommence the war and keep Europe eternally menaced. We want peace which receives from restored rights serious guarantees of equilibrium and stability. So long as that peace is not assured us, so long as our enemies will not recognize themselves as vanquished, we will not cease to fight."

President Poincaré told the refugees that they were only a small number of the victims of the invasion. These, he said, were distributed in all parts of the country, and there was not a department that was not sheltering thousands. Everywhere, he said, they were waiting with calm confidence for the hour of deliverance.

BERLIN TURNING TO WILSON

But Washington Denies He Contemplates New Tender to Powers.

TALK CALLED PROPAGANDA

Germany Sees England as Only Obstacle and Expects Great Drive Soon.

PREDICTS PEACE IN FALL

Socialists and Liberals in Berlin United in Anxiety for End of the Conflict.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 14.—Now that the question, "Are we going to have war with America?" has been disposed of with a negative answer, "When will the war end?" is again the question one most frequently hears from all sorts of Germans. The peace paragraphs in the German answer to the United States gave a fresh impetus to popular speculation regarding the possible peace terms and how and when the war might end.

There is undeniably a widespread feeling that the preservation of peace with America is a harbinger of a coming world peace, and President Wilson's qualifications for the rôle of mediator are being more and more debated here, indicating a growing interest in the peace theme. Since the Chancellor has spoken out, Germans consider it no disgrace nor sign of weakness to talk peace, particularly in view of the continued strength of the military position.

One now finds a very general conviction that there will not be a third Winter campaign. A favorite and widely held opinion is that the war will end by late Fall, many optimists even believing that late Summer will bring peace.

England the Obstacle.

To the German mind England is now the one stumbling block in the path to peace, and nobody here believes that England will ever consider the possibility of talking peace until it has employed its "new millions" armies in one last great general offensive. Not until this greatest offensive has been tried and failed will the peace thought take root in England, most Germans believe, unless America will step forward as a mediator and address herself particularly to England.

A political personage, discussing President Wilson recently, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"The desire for peace is so strong among the masses of all the warring countries that, were President Wilson to break the present baneful spell by offering his services as mediator, no Government, not even that of England, would dare risk defying public opinion at home and the moral condemnation of the whole world by answering 'no.'"

A Washington dispatch to the effect that President Wilson is again meditating steps to make known to the warring powers his willingness to mediate has aroused the utmost interest here, particularly as it comes on the heels of an unconfirmed report that Colonel House is soon coming to Europe again.

The Morgen Post says: "It would be a mistake to extract any hopes that this frightful world war may soon be ended from these intimations that President Wilson may perhaps renew his attempts at mediation, which heretofore have been tried and have failed. Such attempts at mediation, though made in good faith and backed by power and influence, are in general doomed to failure so long as the idea has not dawned upon all the nations concerned that nothing more is to be achieved by a continuation of this bloody struggle. When once this thought has taken root among our enemies, then only may one calculate on the success of an attempt at mediation."

Reventlow Aroused.

That the idea of mediation by President Wilson has met with a sympathetic reception, however, not only among the masses of Socialists and Liberals but even in high places, is significantly indicated, among other things, by a sharp polemic against America as a possible mediator by Count von Reventlow.

"If there is any power unsuited for the rôle of mediator it is the United States," he writes, "for a prerequisite to mediation is at least a very considerable degree of nonpartisanship. It would only be valid if the German Empire, its Government and its people had now made the thought and desire for peace the motif of its actions and of what it is ceasing to do.

"Unfortunately, it seems to have become the fashion in Germany to keep silent in the face of these foreign assertions and assumptions. This we consider a grave error, for silence seems to imply consent.

"We are aware that the German people want peace only on a basis of victory, but not a moral success in the shape of 'an honorable peace' in which

END OF WAR NEAR, SAYS SAMUEL HILL

Returning from Europe, He Declares Germany Can't Hold Out Much Longer.

DINED WITH BELGIAN KING

Made a Flying Trip Abroad, Saw the British Fleet, and Is Now Going to Washington.

Samuel Hill, who has been associated for twelve years with his father-in-law, James J. Hill, in the latter's railroad enterprises, arrived last night from Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia, on which he made the round trip. It was his thirty-ninth on the Atlantic.

While the liner was in port on the other side, from Monday morning, May 1, to Saturday afternoon, May 6, Mr. Hill traveled to London, crossed over to France, dined with Albert, King of the Belgians, at his headquarters; visited the firing line in Western France and Flanders, returned to London by way of Boulogne, met Cabinet Ministers, went to Scotland, visited the fleet, saw the harbor protections against submarines, and reached Liverpool some hours before the Philadelphia sailed for New York.

Mr. Hill said he had made this rapid trip to get certain information, and had succeeded in his mission, the nature of which he could not disclose yet. He is going to Washington today.

Peace Near, He Says.

"Germany is beaten," he said, "and the end of the war is in sight. Peace will come suddenly, as the great war started, in August, 1914. There will not be another Winter campaign. Germany cannot struggle against the overwhelming financial strain and the economic conditions prevailing since the war.

"In 1913 Germany imported 500,000 laborers to harvest her crops, and this year she will only gather in 60 per cent. of the harvest of the year before the war.

"King Albert, whom I have known personally for twenty years, was in excellent health and confident of having his country restored to him at the end of the war, which in France and England is regarded as a certain victory for the Allies. The French people have got living down to a practical economic basis. They eat only sufficient food to sustain them in health.

"When the Philadelphia got alongside the Liverpool landing stage early Monday morning I was permitted to leave at once and caught the 9:20 train to London, where I arrived four hours later. I drove at once to the French Embassy, presented my credentials from Ambassador Jusserand and the State Department, and obtained a special permit to travel that night to Paris via Southampton and Havre, which is prohibited generally to neutrals, who have to go by Folkestone and Dieppe.

Met Belgian King.

"On my arrival at Havre on Tuesday forenoon I drove to the capital of Belgium, which is called Nice Havraise, and saw the Minister of Justice, who telephoned to Paris and arranged for my visit to King Albert. Before taking the train for Paris, I was taken for a twenty-five-mile automobile drive outside Havre, where the crops are abundant. Not a square inch of ground has been left uncultivated. I saw more vegetation in that ride than I did afterward in the whole of my trip through England and Scotland.

"I slept in Paris on Tuesday night and started early Wednesday morning in the direction of Dunkirk. There were no cabs in the French capital, and the porter had to carry my bag to the hotel while I followed on foot.

"When I left the train at a small station, of which I may not give the name, I was met by an Aide de Camp with an automobile marked 'S. M.' in white letters on the front and side. There was a soldier chauffeur in front, and the officer and myself sat in the tonneau.

"I do not know the make of the car, but it went at a speed I had never traveled before over hills, streams, and plains, never stopping, for nearly five hours. Our average speed was fifty-five miles an hour, and we were seventy-five to eighty miles on the down grades. At every main road crossing soldiers covered us with their rifles, but fell back as the officer made them a sign. This

Continued on Page 2.

A 'FOOD DICTATOR' TO RULE GERMANS

A Man of Strength and Organizing Ability Expected to be Named Soon.

TO HAVE WIDEST POWERS

Centralization of All Supply and Distribution Measures—New Shifts to Control Situation.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 14, (via The Hague.)—Germany is to have a "Food Dictator" after all. His identity cannot yet be known with certainty, but semi-officially it is intimated a personage of tremendous force of character, coupled with rare organizing and executive ability, will fill the office. The Cologne Gazette is in a position to state:

"Preparations are under way, having for their object the complete centralization and co-ordination of all measures relative to the food supply of the nation. This centralization means that the executive power in connection with all these measures will be given into the hands of a single personage, from whose creative strength one can expect a relentless and rigid carrying out of all the embracing tasks intrusted to him. One will not err in assuming that the decision in this matter will fall within the next few days. The certainty is now at hand that the long contemplated step of complete centralization of all measures pertaining to the supply and distribution of foodstuffs will now be taken by intruding the execution of all such measures to one personage, who, in this connection, will receive quite extraordinarily far-reaching powers."

An interesting solution of the meat problem is reported from Dresden, where, despite the introduction of meat coupons throughout Saxony, conditions were not greatly improved.

Every consummer desiring to buy meat must register his name in a special list every Saturday for the ensuing week at some one particular butchershop. An ordinance further requires the butcher to hang up a list in the show-window giving the day and hour when a customer may get his or her meat allowance, thus preventing crowds collecting outside the shops and irritating long waits.

Berlin continues to wrestle with the meat problem. Remedial measures are promised by the city fathers shortly. For the present Berlin won't introduce meat cards. The authorities fear if cards were given out calling for a small meat allowance it would arouse too unfavorable an impression abroad regarding food conditions in Germany, since enemies and neutrals would conclude that similar conditions prevailed throughout the empire, whereas the fact is that for inner political reasons Berlin is much worse off than any other part of the empire.

BERLIN, May 14, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette, in announcing the impending appointment of a "Food Dictator," welcomes the proposed plan in an editorial. It reiterates that it has no connection with the retirement of Clemens Delbrück, Minister of the Interior.

PLAN NEW GERMAN TAXES.

Premiers and Finance Ministers of Federal States Meet Today.

AMSTERDAM, May 14.—The Premiers and Finance Ministers of all the Federal States in Germany will meet in Berlin tomorrow in order to come to some decision regarding new taxation. Their deliberations, it is understood, will last two days.

We would be mediated into a bargain by the transatlantic Anglo-Saxon power which has no interest whatever in Germany's future.

"The German Government, too, has until now openly maintained the standpoint that the will to victory exists in Germany and the determination to hold out till victory is achieved—not the acceptance of a mediation which would merely mean the bringing about of an armistice in which the weight of the United States would be thrown, not only silently, as now, but openly, into the scales of our enemies. This would in reality mean for Germany the diametrical opposite of victory.

"Foreign press comment shows that our enemies, as well as some neutrals, are convinced that the German Empire is at the end of its strength; that it desires only peace, and would, under sufficient pressure from all sides in the near future, accept whatever peace our enemies and the United States might wish to force on the German Empire and its people.

"It is not in our interest to allow such an assumption to go uncontradicted.

"At the beginning of the war it was frequently said by highly-placed personages, 'We shall win because we must.' This holds equally good today, and we can only add, 'We shall win if we will to win.'"

WASHINGTON DENIES ANY MEDIATION PLAN

But Officials Would Not Be Surprised at an Open Plea from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—One of President Wilson's official associates when told tonight of the spread of mediation rumors in Berlin said he had heard nothing to indicate that the President was contemplating any move in the direction of peace. This bears out information obtained in other official quarters where the understanding prevails that the President has determined not to offer again his good offices to the warring powers unless he is assured that they will be acceptable.

The President has knowledge from Germany's note of May 4 that the Imperial Government will welcome an effort to bring the war to an amicable adjustment, but all the evidence that has come to Washington goes to show that Great Britain and her partners in the conflict are opposed to negotiating with Germany at this stage of the war. In view of the attitude of the Entente Allies, the President, unless there has been an unexpected change of mind on his part, will not take the chance of a rebuff by renewing his tender of good offices which all the belligerents politely rejected in the early days of the European struggle.

The belief prevails in official circles here that the recent revival of peace talk in Berlin is nothing more or less than propaganda. As most of the suggestions as to an early peace contain mention of the terms upon which Germany will be willing to parley, it is obvious that the propaganda is of German manufacture. One prominent official said that there was reason to believe that the propaganda would be much more pronounced soon. There is no objection on the part of the Administration to discuss terms of peace. On the contrary, the effort of the propagandists is welcomed. But, judged by what is said by those well-informed, the hands of the United States are tied as far as becoming a participant in a peace movement is concerned, unless and until the principal belligerents on both sides intimate that the time is ripe for American mediation.

Propaganda by Cable.

The understanding here of the origin of most, or much, of the current peace talk suggests that the Washington cable message printed in Berlin is part of the propaganda. The reference in the dispatch to an unconfirmed report that Colonel House, President Wilson's close friend and confidential agent, would soon return to Europe, is a repetition of a rumor heard here a week ago. It was denied to THE TIMES correspondent on high authority. The correspondent was told that he could be confident that there was nothing in this report.

No doubt exists here that Germany will make a positive effort in the direction of peace before next Autumn. The confidence felt in this connection is based on several substantial things, among them the very direct suggestion in the recent German note to the United States that Germany stood ready to end the war. There has been enough divergence between the suggested German peace terms to arouse suspicion as to their authenticity, but in spite of this it is believed that the statements of what Germany will be willing to give and take emanate from the same source. The idea appears to be, according to opinion here, to start the neutral nations discussing the prospects of peace in the hope that this will lead to widespread sentiment that in turn will cause neutral governments to enter into a combination to offer their joint services as mediators.

Pope's Message Secret.

As far as can be ascertained President Wilson has not taken any of his advisers fully into his confidence as to the contents of the communication from the Pope, which was delivered at the White House on May 6 by Mgr. Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States. All that has become known concerning the message of the Pope is that the Pontiff showed concern over the danger of a break in relations between Germany and the United States that might lead to war, and it is understood that the President was urged to keep this Government free from European entanglements in order that he as the head of the one great neutral nation would be in a position to tender his services as mediator when the time was ripe.

It has been intimated that the Pope's note went further than merely to ask the President to keep the United States out of the war, and this intimation has led to a belief that the Pope urged the President again to tender his good offices to all the belligerents. But no confirmation is forthcoming from any authentic source. The Times correspondent has been told by one of those in a position to have knowledge in the matter that the Pope desired to act with President Wilson in an effort to bring about peace, but it is not asserted that this information is based on anything more than what is heard in circles where foreign intercourse is discussed.

The food situation in Germany and the indications that dissatisfaction with the war is beginning to manifest itself in that country have not been overlooked by observers here as important elements behind the German hints of a desire for peace. No doubt is felt in Washington that the peace propaganda has a substantial basis of German official authority, and it would not surprise those who are following all developments if the German Government, on finding that the propaganda was not effective, came out into the open with a direct request to some neutral Government to ask the Allies to begin negotiations for an amicable settlement.

That Germany does not now resent the idea that President Wilson might become the mediator is of great interest here. It is looked upon outside of official circles as further evidence that the peace movement is growing in the Kaiser's empire.

SUSSEX DISAVOWAL IS SENT TO SPAIN

Germany Apologizes and Offers to Indemnify Families of Victims.

MADRID, May 14.—The Spanish Foreign Office has received a note from the German Government acknowledging that the steamer Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine, the explanation being that the commander honestly believed her to be a warship. The German Government greatly deplored the misfortune and expressed regret, which was all the greater because Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, and his wife were among the victims. Germany further declared its readiness to indemnify the families of those who perished.

The Foreign Minister has instructed the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin to thank the German Government.

POPE STILL HOPES FOR PEACE.

Hint at Future Mediation Made in Catholic Organ at Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Count Soderini, whose intimate friendship with Pope Leo is well known, and who was intrusted by the latter with documents of his pontificate and those of his predecessor, Pius IX., with the view of printing a grand history of the Papacy from the middle of the nineteenth century until 1903, will shortly give out one interesting chapter of that history, aiming, perhaps, at influencing the present situation. It deals with negotiations between the Papacy and the United States with the object of bringing about mediation between Washington and Madrid, and thus avoiding the Hispano-American war.

Marchese Crispolti, who often interprets papal opinion, states in the Clerical Corriere d'Italia that denial of the Pope's intervention with President Wilson to prevent war with Germany does not exclude his future mediation to promote peace.

ALMOST FORGOT OUR TREATY.

British Suddenly Awaken to Value of "Breathing Spell" Compact.

LONDON, May 15.—The interview with James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, published in the Kölnische Volkszeitung last Friday, dealing with Secretary Lansing's statement made after President Wilson's last note to Germany, and dealing with the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, is attracting wide interest in England.

The treaty was ratified in the early days of the war, almost unnoticed by the British public, which is only now beginning to realize its potential importance, especially coupled with the fact that similar treaties were enacted between the United States and other Entente Powers, but not between the United States and Germany.

The English papers, commenting on Mr. Gerard's statement and the German press comment on it, give full details of the terms of the treaty and of the personnel of the so-called permanent peace commission to administer it.

The Graphic, in a long editorial headed "Our Friendship With America," says:

"Two important facts stand out. The first is that should any incident occur to antagonize America and England the two nations would not come to blows, if at all, until a cooling-off period for an inquiry which might last a year. The second is that America could not join Germany and fight against us until a similar course of inquiring into the subject of the dispute between ourselves and America expired, though on the other hand she could join the Allies without any delay, as far as treaty restrictions are concerned. The treaty touches most usefully the psychology of war."

TAFT APPEALS TO PASTORS.

Asks 10,000 to Explain from Pulpit League to Enforce Peace.

Ex-President Taft, as head of a special "Church Co-operation" Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, has sent a letter to 10,000 clergymen, requesting them to embody in their sermons on next Sunday an explanation of the purposes of the league. A pamphlet sent out with the letter read in part:

> There is no reasonable ground to hope that the nations of the world will, at this stage, go so far as to disarm and create an international army and navy to police the world. We have not got that far in international affairs. But we have got to the point where there is ground to hope that, at the end of this war, the community of nations will do what every primitive community sooner or later does, namely, unite on forming a vigilance committee, in which they agree to use their combined force to see that outlawry is kept down and the peace of the town maintained. It is our duty to suggest and stand ready to join an international vigilance committee.
>
> It is doubtful whether the nations will agree to submit to the enforcement of the decisions of such a court. It is practically certain that the nations will not disarm for years to come. Shall we not, therefore, take the one step that is possible? Shall we not say that if nations must arm the armaments shall be used to support law rather than to break it?

Others who signed the letter were Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; Fred B. Smith, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Shailer Mathews, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council, and the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Mr. Taft, who is President of the league, has announced a convention to be held in Washington on May 26 and 27.

Colonel Squier Returns from London

Colonel George O. Squier of the United States Army, who has been in London four years as attaché at the embassy, returned yesterday on the Philadelphia to take charge of the aviation service of the United States Army. Colonel Squier has the reputation of being one of the best engineers in the service.

END OF WAR NEAR, SAYS SAMUEL HILL

Continued from Page 1.

scared me frequently, as I felt that he might make a mistake in the sign and the soldiers would fire on us without stopping for inquiries.

"It was about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon when we arrived at the small village near Lappin where King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were staying at that time. I had a conference with his Majesty which lasted three hours, and then had dinner with him. The Queen and a Belgian General were the only others present. The meal was a very simple one, consisting of soup and roast chicken, with salad and dessert. There was no wine on the table. After dinner I talked with King Albert until 10:30 o'clock, and then drove off in the automobile to a small ramshackle house, where I slept until 4 o'clock next morning in a sparsely furnished room.

"At that hour I was awakened by a rocking sensation accompanied by a heavy booming, which I discovered to be the Germans saluting the dawn. The King had promised that I was to see something of the firing lines, and he kept his word. After breakfasting on eggs, bread, and coffee I drove some distance in the automobile until apparently we came quite close to the German guns and saw the Belgian soldiers in the distance, scattered in twos and threes, lying on the ground. I remained there until 8 o'clock, when King Albert and his staff arrived, with the Queen, in the rear of the firing lines.

"After leaving the Belgian battlefront I drove in the King's automobile at the same terrific speed for about 200 miles to Boulogne, where I had a special permit to cross over to Folkestone on one of the British transports."

Since his retirement from the railroad business Mr. Hill has identified himself with the construction of highways all over the United States, the most recent being the Columbia Highway, between Washington and Oregon, on the Pacific Coast.

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was Baron Robert Oppenheim, a London financier, who has come over on a business mission for the Government and expects to return in two weeks.

"I know that the Germans realize they cannot win the war from the reports we get from the banking houses in Berlin and Frankfort," said the Baron.

GERMANS TURN TO BRITISH FRONT

At Verdun Only "Intermittent Cannonading" Took Place Yesterday, Says French Report.

ATTACK MADE IN FLANDERS

One German Party Enters British Trench After Severe Bombardment —Artillery Active Elsewhere.

LONDON, May 14.—While today and last night were comparatively quiet on the Verdun front, there is a renewal of activity along the line held by the British. In an attack on British trenches at Ploegsteert Wood, near the Franco-Belgian border. One German party succeeded in entering a British trench, but was quickly ejected. Other parties, the official statement issued tonight says, were stopped by Scottish troops. These attacks were preceded by a severe bombardment.

At many points from the Somme to Ypres the German artillery has been active against the British.

The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium reads:

Last (Saturday) night after a heavy bombardment by guns of all natures the enemy attacked our lines about the Ploegsteert Wood in three parties. One party succeeded in entering our trenches, but was immediately ejected, leaving ten dead. The other parties were met on the parapet by Scottish troops and dispersed.

Early this morning one of our patrols entered the enemy trenches south of La Bassée Canal. Our artillery bombarded enemy positions north of Monchy-au-Bois and east of Vermelles.

Hostile artillery and trench mortars were active about Maricourt, Loos, Souchez, Cambrin and St. Eloi. There was some activity about Souchez, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Givenchy and St. Eloi.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In the Argonne at La Fille Morte we exploded two mines which destroyed a German trench.

In the region of Verdun there was intermittent cannonading in different sectors, but no infantry action.

Calm prevailed on the rest of the front.

The French War Office statement of this afternoon says:

South of Roye we repulsed an attack on one of our trenches in the wood of Loges.

In the region of Verdun there was no event of importance during the night, with the exception of a violent bombardment in the vicinity of Dead Man Hill.

Elsewhere on the front the night passed quietly.

The Belgian communication says:

After a period of calm the artillery action was renewed with great activity in the region of Dixmude.

BERLIN, May 14, (by wireless to Sayville.)—The statement of today from General Headquarters follows:

A reconnoitring detachment penetrated the enemy's second line near Ploegsteert Wood, north of Armentières, blew up a sap and returned with ten captured British soldiers. In the district of Givenchy-en-Gohelle mines were exploded in positions of the British, fighting about the craters and in trenches was successful for us.

West of the Meuse (Verdun front) a French hand-grenade attack on Hill 304 was repulsed. The artillery was very active on both sides of the river.

THINKS FRENCH EFFORT VAIN.

Cologne Gazette Correspondent Reports Many Attacks at Verdun.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, May 13.—The French continue to make extraordinary exertions to break through the ever-narrowing ring of forces wherewith Verdun is being surrounded. Our latest success at Hill 304 added to their bitterness. Yesterday they made furious attacks at no fewer than five different points, all of them proving ineffectual.

One of their assaults was made at the southwest corner of Malancourt Forest. They succeeded in taking possession temporarily of our trenches here, but our counterattack drove them back to their former positions. A second attack was made on the southeastern corner of Avocourt Wood. Here also they failed to make an advance. The third point where they attempted to make us withdraw from the ground we had gained was in the regions south of Termite Hill, to the west of our positions near Hill 304. Here, too, they met failure. During the night a fourth attack was directed against our lines on the western slopes of Dead Man Hill, but was thwarted by the infantry fire of our vigilant troops. The fifth assault finally took place east of the Meuse in the wooded grounds west of Douaumont. Its object was the recapture of the quarry, but it was repulsed, the French having especially heavy losses.

RUSSIANS NEARING MOSUL.

Army Pushing South Through Mesopotamia Defeats Turks Again.

PETROGRAD, May 14.—The War Office today issued the following report of operations in Asia Minor:

In the Caucasus in the direction of Baiburt we everywhere repulsed attacks by the Turks, who suffered heavy losses.

In the direction of Erzingen and in the region of Aschkala the Turks, having concentrated in considerable forces, assumed the offensive and after a desperate fight lasting the whole day compelled our advance guards to retire in some places. Finally, however, they ceased the offensive, owing to the extremely heavy losses inflicted by our fire.

In the direction of Mosul our troops in Mesopotamia have occupied the Rowanduz region, where they defeated enemy detachments which during their precipitate retreat abandoned three guns and some war material.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14, (via London.)—This official communication was issued today:

In the Caucasus region the enemy, having been driven from his positions in the sector of Kope, (northwest of Erzerum,) and having renewed his offensive which failed on the eleventh, began a series of violent attacks in order to recapture lost positions on the Kope Mountains and at Bahtli, north of Kope. The attacks were repulsed. Our efficacious artillery fire made terrible gaps in the retreating, hostile columns. We captured about one hundred prisoners. On the other sectors of this front there have been small fights between patrols.

A hostile cruiser tried to penetrate the harbor of Sighadjik, south of Vurla, but was compelled by our fire to retreat to the island of Samos.

REVIVES 'SERB PLOT' STORY

Berlin News Agency Publishes Document Naming Major Tankossich.

BERLIN, May 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A statement, tending to show that activities of the Serbian Major, Tankossich, who has been referred to as the man who started the European war, were known to the Serbian government, was given out today by the Overseas News Agency. It says:

"It is reported from Serajevo, Bosnia, that at the time the Austro-Hungarian troops invaded Serbia the following document was discovered:

Police Department.
Municipality of Belgrade.
(Number confidential.)
Belgrade, June 17, 1914.

To the Minister of the Interior: I have the honor to report that last evening three former franco-tireurs, in the name of Major Tankossich, visited Svetowik Savic, proprietor of the newspaper Balkan. Tankossich desires that in no case shall anything be published in the newspaper regarding the connections or relations of Ciganovic with Belgrade personalities, and that nothing shall be said which might compromise any Serbian, lest evil consequences result. I have taken measures to ascertain the names of the three former franco-tireurs mentioned.

GOVERNOR OF BELGRADE,
(Name illegible.)

LABOR TROUBLES REDUCED.

Germany's Figures for 1915 Are the Lowest on Record.

BERLIN, May 14, (via London.)—In striking contrast with reports of extensive labor disturbances in Germany which crop up from time to time in the foreign press are figures given in the annual statement of the Imperial Statistical Bureau for 1915.

The report shows 167 strikes and lockouts in the seventeen months of the war up to the end of last year. The number of workmen involved was 14,950.

Particularly noticeable is the short duration of the labor troubles. The average time lost by striking workmen was less than 3½ days. The amount of labor troubles in 1915 was the lowest on record.

ASQUITH VISITS REBEL PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

which was crowded an hour before the meeting began.

Cheering consumed more of the time than did speechmaking. It was started when there was spread over the speakers' table the orange, green, and white of the "Irish Republic" flag with the announcement that it had been carried in the Dublin fights and had been sent by a friend to Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, widow of the Irish patriot.

Victor Herbert opened the meeting by requesting every one to rise in honor of the memory of "The Irish martyrs of 1916." He announced that in a few days a fund for the families of the dead men would be started in this city. Mr. Herbert then introduced Supreme Court Justice Edward J. Gavegan. After giving the genesis of the rebellion, the speaker said:

"Patience had ceased to be a virtue. Sickened by England's denial of justice and threatened by the domination of an armed minority, Irishmen were found who were willing to sacrifice their lives —for what? Let us deceive ourselves no longer. It was to qualify Ireland as a belligerent and thereby entitle that misgoverned country to her day in court when the great tribunal of the powers now at war should meet for the purposes of concluding terms of peace.

"Is it vain to hope that Ireland may successfully present her claims to the world tribunal?"

After referring to the bravery of Irishmen in fighting on the Continent for Europe, Justice Gavegan referred to the killing of the "fifteen martyrs," and said:

"We may safely predict that the battle of Dublin will go down in history as the first and only victory in the world's great war which was won by English troops."

John J. Rooney then read the resolutions, which referred to the shooting of the rebels as "killing in cold blood" in the preamble, and concluded:

Resolved, That we denounce to the conscience of the world further continuance of the present relations between Great Britain and Ireland, which, according to the admission of English authorities themselves, can be maintained only by slaughtering or savagely persecuting in each generation the noblest and elevating to the highest places the least worthy of the race. And we demand in the name not alone of Ireland, but of all civilization, that in any plan of pacification which may be adopted to end the present war every small nation, including Ireland, shall be accorded and secured the right to decide for itself the political conditions under which it shall live and work out its destiny.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Sons of Free Ireland. John Devoy was on the stage and so was Justice Daniel F. Cohalen. There were frequent hisses at the mention of the name of John Redmond and no little surprise was caused by the reading of a telegram from Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia, President of the United Irish League of America, the Redmond organization, subscribing to the purpose of the meeting.

Father P. J. Duffy, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, said he believed the spirit of resentment against the killing of the Irish leaders would unite Irishmen everywhere as never before.

"England should be warned by her friends, if she has any," he said, "for this execution, this butchery will certainly keep her troubles in Ireland going. In years to come the Irish youth will pray 'Oh, God, make me a man like Padraic Pearse.'"

The names of these martyrs are written on the imperishable scroll of human remembrance as votive offerings of human life upon the altar of freedom," Mr. Colby said.

He added that he didn't see any great difference between the visit of Sir Roger Casement to Germany and the visit of Benjamin Franklin to Paris at the time of the Revolution to get aid for the American Colonists.

Mr. Cookran told the story of English rule in Ireland and said Ireland was the mother of modern civilization. He referred to President Wilson as "The Defender of Humanity," only to start a storm of hisses.

HEARD COUNTESS SHOT SIX.

Surgeon from Gallipoli Says He Faced Worse Perils in Dublin.

Dr. Cecil D. McAdam of Melbourne, who went through the Gallipoli expedition with his countrymen and was besieged five days in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, during the recent revolt, arrived in New York last night on the American liner Philadelphia on his way home.

The doctor said that he had more escapes from death in the streets of the Irish capital, attending wounded citizens, than he had during the firing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"At the time the Sinn Fein rising started on the Sunday there were eighty guests in the hotel, including two American actors," he said. "It soon became very exciting in the streets, where the rebels were firing almost continuously. All the windows in the hotel were broken, and a heavy piece of the stone coping fell from the front of the building into the street. The rebels made an attempt to capture the Shelbourne and set it on fire, but were driven back by the military. The street cars were overturned and used as barricades.

"In my walk in Sackville Street I saw several motormen and conductors stop their cars and join the Sinn Feiners. Near Liberty Hall I saw the Countess Markievicz, whom I knew personally, dressed as a man, with two revolvers stuck in her belt, at the head of a band of rebels. I was informed by an Irish doctor that she had shot six of them for hanging back when the soldiers appeared on the scene.

"There was a monastery near the hotel, where many of the wounded were carried, and I assisted other surgeons in attending to them. We were exposed almost continually to shell fire while the fighting in the streets was at its height. From the quay along the River Liffey I watched the gunboat shelling Liberty Hall, which was soon shot to pieces when the gunners got the range."

IRISH AS ALLIES OF GERMANS.

Rochester Friends of Liberty Denounce the President and England.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 14.—Loss of patience with the policies of President Wilson and the English manner of dealing with the Irish revolt were expressed today at a meeting of the Rochester Branch of the Friends of Irish Liberty. The society announced its quasi-affiliation with the German-American Alliance and voted to attend the Alliance Convention here on June 5.

A resolution was adopted denouncing "as deliberate murder the execution of Irish prisoners of war, for which England must be held to strict accountability when the fortune of war places the power in Irish hands."

FRIENDS SEE CASEMENT.

Prisoner's Health Improves in the Tower of London.

LONDON, May 14.—According to Reynolds's newspaper, Sir Roger Casement received three friends in the Tower of London yesterday and discussed his case with them for nearly an hour. Sir Roger is in much better health than a fortnight ago. He has been permitted to read and has taken regular exercise.

It is understood that the case of the prosecution against Sir Roger will last four or five days. The prisoner will be conveyed secretly to the police court, and there will be no opportunity of seeing him unless admission to the court is gained, which will be most difficult, as there are accommodations for only sixty spectators.

Casement's Companion Captured.

DUBLIN, Monday, May 15.—The man who accompanied Sir Roger Casement ashore from a German submarine at Tralee and made his escape when Sir Roger was arrested has been captured.

Calls Irish Revolt Justifiable.

BOSTON, May 14.—The recent uprising in Ireland was called justifiable by Matthew Cummings, former President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in an address before the Boston Gaelic Society tonight. "While we mourn those Irish Volunteers as martyrs," he said, "what a glorious record, that, instead of dying like dogs on foreign battlefields for the British Empire, they gave up their lives at home fighting for freedom."

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ASKS $70,000 A DAY FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Commission Appeals to Americans to Help in Feeding a Million Destitute.

PRIEST ACCUSES GERMANS

Father Stillemans Charges Thefts, Extortion, Death Sentences and Deportations.

To alleviate the wretchedness and suffering among the destitute in Northern France, as revealed in Herbert Hoover's reports recently published, the Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday issued an appeal to the American people and to American patriotism for additional help in its work. Mr. Hoover stated that lack of food supplies forced a reduction in the daily ration for March almost to the starvation point, and if more help was not immediately forthcoming, the death rate, already doubled in many districts since December, would increase.

In its new appeal the commission asks for a daily contribution of $70,000 to feed the million destitute in the German-occupied parts of Northern France. This amount is based on 7 cents a day, the actual cost of one day's rations for one person.

"The people of America," the statement reads, "have never been known to shirk their duty when the cry for help from distressed countries reaches them. There are millions of happy, prosperous persons in the United States on whom the shadow of the world's tragedy abroad has not fallen. It is to these people that the wail of the helpless women and children in Northern France is directed. The Stars and Stripes mean their very life's sustenance.

"Europe knows our generosity through our travelers abroad. The $70,000 in daily contributions asked for is a small amount from a population of 100,000,000 people. It can and will be donated. Americans have not given very much to the 'C. R. B.' work—the total amounts to about $7,500,000, or about 7½ cents per capita. Of course this is not due to any callousness of the American people, but in a manner to thoughtlessness, and if the generous Americans forsake these innocent babes and women, they will place a black blot on our national honor. The work of the 'C. R. B.' is more urgent now than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

Look to America for Aid.

"The people in Belgium and Northern France look to America and the American flag to save them, and this life-fund asked for is so small to the individual. Take one of those unfortunate victims as your special ward. Contribute 7 cents a day to feed her.

The Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans, President of the Belgian Bureau of New York, a former pupil of Cardinal Mercier, and one of the best informed men in this country on conditions in Belgium, has received from sources in Belgium and Holland reports on Belgian conditions that bear out in its essential details the special cablegram printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, in which it was stated that "conditions in Belgium are approaching an alarming phase" and that the German "requisitions upon the home produce of Belgium are so heavy that foodstuffs sent into the country by the agency of the Belgian Relief Commission are inadequate to meet the necessities of the population."

Reports received by Father Stillemans tell of the spoliation of the country, of the taking from poor peasants of their last hog or cow, for which they receive in payment a scribbled German note which when translated reads "good to be shot," of the continued levying of exorbitant tributes payable in gold, of the confiscation and sending into Germany of the Belgian potato crop, of the deportation of Belgians who refuse to aid in the military enterprises of the Germans, and of the punishment of entire municipalities for the alleged indiscretions of a few individuals.

"One might have hoped," said Father Stillemans yesterday, "that a period of calm would have succeeded the scenes of horror, plunder, and incendiarism which marked the German invasion of Belgium. Such, however, is not the case. The brutal murder of innocent citizens has been followed by assassination of individuals after the semblance of trial before German military courts, wholesale pillaging has given place to a system of organized theft, spoliation, and extortion. The methods alone differ."

Father Stillemans referred to the original German tax of 480,000,000 francs imposed on Belgium by the Germans and of the payment of that levy in monthly installments of 40,000,000 francs.

"The hope of seeing an end to Germany's unreasonable demands by consenting to and paying this tax was shattered on Nov. 15 last," added Father Stillemans, "when the ruined country was startled by a proclamation reimposing the tax for the rest of the war and making it payable at the rate of 50 marks for 100 francs, the value of the mark before the war.

Taxes and Fines Imposed.

"In the meantime, extra taxes are imposed almost daily upon individuals as well as upon communities. On Feb. 1, 1916, the commune of Lovendeghem, near Ghent, was made to pay—contrary to Article 50 of the Convention of The Hague—a fine of 5,000 marks because telephone wires in this place had disappeared.

"The ironical instructions of the occupying authorities, published by means of posters, and their affirmations that their most fervent desire is to see the revival of normal trade is deceived nobody. They contrast strangely, however, with the obstacles of all sorts put in the way of any efforts made toward this end. How is business possible when you cannot travel without special permission? The telephone is suppressed; there is but a grossly caricature of postal service limited to certain places; it is impossible to correspond with foreign countries, even under German censorship, except that some towns may send postal cards to Holland; finally, the rates of which have been considerably increased, are under military rule.

"The bloody series of executions increases each day. Only a few days ago a proclamation of Governor General von Bissing was posted up on the walls of Brussels announcing the condemnation and execution of nine Belgian citizens:

1. Adolphe Lampert, commercial salesman of Brussels.
2. Hermine Wanenken, dressmaker of Brussels.
3. Theophile de Ridder, upholsterer of Brussels.
4. Leonce Roels, notary of Sotteghem.
5. Jean Jamin, engineer of Hal.
6. Alfred Balthazar, electrician of Hal.
7. Arthur Pollet, blacksmith of Manage.
8. Alfred Ghislain, commercial salesman of Horny.
9. Desire Van den Bossche, cigar merchant of Sotteghem.

"The poster specifies their crime: 'Their act consists in having transmitted information on the transportation of troops or in not having notified the German authorities.'

"For the same reasons a number of Belgian citizens before these were executed. Numerous civilians are deported to Germany and imprisoned there, condemned to forced labor of the hardest kind for having refused to assist in the military operations of the Germans or to work for their profit."

KILL 14 IN GREEK VILLAGE.

Several Civilians Also Wounded in Air Raid by Germans.

PARIS, May 14.—An aerial attack on Majadagh, near the Greek-Serbian frontier, southwest of Doiran, in which fourteen civilians were killed, is reported in a Havas dispatch from Saloniki. The raid occurred on Friday. A number of persons were wounded.

BERLIN, May 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following bulletin was issued today by the War Office:

Balkan Front: Hostile aviators who dropped bombs on Mtrovitza and Doiran were driven away by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

ITALIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Bombard Austrian Positions and Troops and Repel Attacks.

ROME, May 14.—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads:

In the Trentino, on the upper Adige, the artillery actions have been especially intense in the Col di Lana zone. We repulsed small attacks on Cukla and on the height before Lusinico.

On the Carso our artillery caused an explosion in the enemy lines near San Martino and dispersed enemy columns marching near Devetaki and Oppachiasella.

BERLIN, May 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Italian troops made an attack last night on Austrian positions west of San Martino, but were beaten back, the Austrian War Office announced today. The statement reads:

On the Doberdo plateau, west of San Martino, the enemy made a violent attack, during the night, with hand grenades. He was repulsed after a severe struggle.

On the remainder of the front there was little activity.

RECORD CHARTER FOR A SHIP

Freighter Kansan to Earn $72,000 a Month for Owners.

BOSTON, May 14.—A charter calling for $72,000 a month, believed to be one of the highest ever written for a vessel, was written today for the steamship Kansan, owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company.

The Kansan has been under charter to the France-Canada Line, engaged in carrying supplies to St. Nazaire. As soon as she reached her pier today she was re-chartered to the same company, but at a monthly rate $25,000 higher than that of the previous charter.

96 TRADE SHIPS SUNK IN APRIL BY TEUTONS

Aggregate of 225,000 Tons Accounted for According to Official Announcement.

BERLIN, May 14, (via London.)—An official announcement issued today says that during the month of April, 96 hostile merchantmen of 225,000 tons have been sunk by German and Austro-Hungarian submarines or mines.

MILLION RAISED FOR JEWS.

Philadelphia Delegates Hear of Work for Sufferers in War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The Central Committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war, according to reports submitted at a national conference held in Musical Fund Hall today, has raised $1,074,886. Plans were discussed at today's conference for raising $1,000,000 a month for the cause.

The first speaker of the afternoon was ex-Congressman Goldfogle of New York. Other speakers were Rabbi Leventhal, Harry Fischel, and Leon Kamaky of New York.

In submitting his report Mr. Fischel, as Treasurer of the Central Committee, paid a tribute to the Philadelphia Central Relief Committee for its splendid co-operation.

HUGE FINE FOR DISTILLER.

German, Convicted of Tax Frauds, Must Pay $3,052,000.

BERLIN, May 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency announces that the Federal Court at Leipsic has confirmed the conviction of a distiller named Boettcher for fraud in connection with his taxes.

He has been fined 13,000,000 marks (nominally $3,052,000), and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

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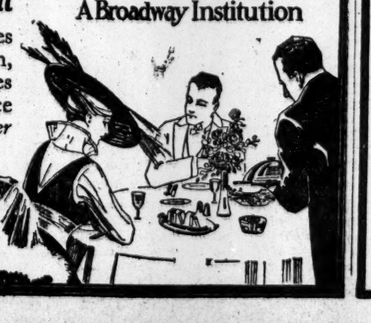
More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution

At Churchill's insures a delightful occasion, whether one chooses the a la carte service or the *Special Dinner* at *$1.25*.

Also—a delightful *Special Luncheon* at *75c*.



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Interested in South America? Then learn Spanish. But before enrolling in any Spanish Class look about you. Investigate. Do not part with your money blindly. Schools are very different, though they may appear alike to the casual observer. The Gordon-Detwiler Institute of San Francisco, with branches throughout the United States, is the largest Spanish School in the world, with nearly fifteen thousand business men and business women as pupils. So any sane person can draw correct conclusions regarding the merit of our instruction. We have just opened a thirty-lesson course of Spanish instruction in beautiful Rumford Hall, Chemists' Building, 50 East 41st Street, opposite Belmont Hotel, which is being attended by one thousand of New York's foremost exporters and manufacturers and their employes. Why not join this class? Spanish conversation is taught in thirty one-hour lessons for $7.50, which is the lowest price at which we are able to give meritorious instruction. Classes meet Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at 12:15, 4:15, 5:45, 7:00 and 8:15 P. M. You may choose your own hour. The great Professor Basile G. d'Ouakil, L.-es-Ll., of the University of Lyons, teaches personally. Attend our special catch-up lesson free Wednesday, at 6:00 P. M., or 8:15 P. M., in Rumford Hall, and if impressed you may enroll for course after the lesson. Business office, 60 Chemists' Building, 50 East 41st Street. Telephone Murray Hill 1916.

Gordon-Detwiler Institute

86

What happens if you leave no Will?

THE law steps in. Regardless of the needs of heirs, it settles absolutely how your money shall be divided. It says, for example:

A married man leaving widow and children. The widow receives ⅓ and the children ⅔ of his personal estate.

A married man leaving widow and no children. The widow receives ½ of his personal estate and ½ goes to his parents.

Bachelor. His personal estate goes to his father, or if his father is not living, to his mother and his brothers and sisters.

We have often seen distressing results from the neglect to make a will.

We cannot presume to instruct you how to make your will, but as executor, we *do* see that its provisions are carried out in strict accordance with your wishes. The executor's fee is small and fixed by law.

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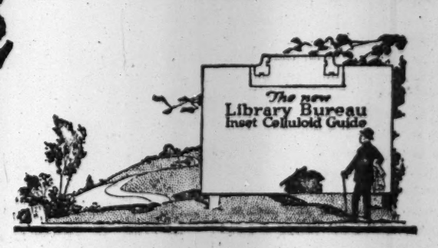

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FOR FISKE-DANIELS INQUIRY

American Defense Society Asks the President to Have an Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Another chapter in the controversy between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske over naval affairs and policies was added today when the American Defense Society made public a letter, addressed to President Wilson, asking an investigation of the "issue of veracity" between the Secretary and the Admiral. The letter, signed by C. S. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the society, says:

"The American Defense Society desires to call your attention to an unfortunate situation.

"As the result of a request from the United States Senate, the Secretary of the Navy has recently made public a letter, written on Nov. 9, 1914, by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, who was then Aid for Operations.

"The Secretary of the Navy has stated that his Aid for Operations filed this letter with the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department and did not show it to the Secretary. Admiral Fiske states that he handed the letter to the Secretary of the Navy as the latter was standing at his desk in the Navy Department, and he read it carefully.

"An issue of veracity has thus arisen between Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske and the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. President, we respectfully petition you, in fairness to your Secretary of the Navy and in fairness to a gallant naval officer, not to allow this matter to remain uninvestigated.

"Admiral Fiske was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1874; he has given forty-two years of active service to his country. When he served as navigating officer of the Petrel at the battle of Manila he was cited by his Captain for 'eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle' and by Admiral Dewey for 'heroic conduct'; his series of inventions have done more than those of any other one man to place the United States Navy in a prominent position; his telescope light has been adopted by every navy in the world, and is chiefly responsible for the improvement that has taken place in the naval gunnery since 1898.

"Admiral Fiske is recognized throughout the service as the logical successor to Admiral Mahan; his writings on naval strategy mark him as the leading strategist in the United States Navy. His record, therefore, is one of gallantry in battle, coupled with faithful attention to the less spectacular duties of a naval officer in time of peace. Never before has there been a blot on his record; today he stands accused by the Secretary of the Navy of negligence and untruthfulness, for if he filed his letter on the unpreparedness of the navy with the Chief Clerk, without showing it to the Secretary, he was culpably negligent of his duty. This, he says, he did not do.

"We earnestly request that without delay you will order an investigation."

RECTOR IN NEWARK ASSAILS HIS VESTRY

The Rev. M. G. Johnston Says He Was Asked to Spare the Feelings of Sinners.

HIS RESIGNATION REQUESTED

Could Stay if His Sermons Were "Soothing," He Says—Advised to "Run His Church Like a Grocery."

The Rev. Mercer Green Johnston, rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, a fashionable "downtown" church in Newark, who was recently asked by members of the vestry to resign, said in his sermon yesterday that his disagreement with vestrymen was due to his refusal to suppress passages in his sermons which were calculated to make sinners feel uncomfortable.

The minister said he had been repeatedly advised that he could live on pleasant terms with members of the vestry and powerful interests in the congregation by presenting nothing but soothing and optimistic interpretations of the doctrines of the church, and keeping clear of matter which would give offense to guilty consciences. Although he never had said anything from the pulpit which could be interpreted as having reference to individuals, the Rev. Mr. Johnston said, yet he had been admonished repeatedly, in a friendly way, that he had been ill-advised in admitting into his sermons expressions which annoyed evildoers.

The minister said he had learned that he had angered an influential vestryman by his sermon on "The Right of a Child to a Pure Birth," and his preaching in favor of repealing the Panama Canal Tolls act, he said, had given dissatisfaction. In discussing the view that the duty of a rector was to strive to please both the just and the unjust among his parishioners, the Rev. Mr. Johnston said:

"Church Like a Grocery."

"Not long ago I was deeply distressed by having a member of the vestry say, in a serious, friendly conversation, that his idea of running a church was that it should be run, just as a grocery store is run, to please the patrons. No one could run a successful grocery store, he told me, who let his private convictions interfere with his selling his patrons what they wanted—liquor or anything else.

"About the same time I was told by another member of the Vestry that the plain indication on my part that I thought there were sinners in Trinity would give offense, and I was asked to strike out of a sermon that was to be published the clause in which the reference occurred. Somewhat later the same member—the dominating member of the Vestry—said plainly that there were probably nine sinners to one saint in the church he thought that I ought to preach to please the saints—to preach, that is, so as not to make them uncomfortable when they came to the church, not to irritate them."

The feeling against him which culminated in the request for his resignation the rector said, was due to impatience on the part of some of his hearers that, though dealing with the subject abstractly, he painted in sombre colors the character and consequences of sin.

"I call on you to witness," he said, "that though I have done my utmost to declare unto you the whole counsel of God as it has been revealed to me, I have never, from this pulpit or from the chancel, uttered a railing word against any member of this congregation. I have denounced sin strongly, but I have never denounced you. I have pleaded with you from your side."

"That Terrible Sermon."

The preacher read from a letter which he wrote in 1913, saying: "Some one had said that running a boys' school is like sitting on a live volcano. The comparison is not inapt. Running a parish in Newark in 1913, with a conscience alive to one's social environment and the social demands of the religion of Jesus Christ is quite as interesting and quite as full of volcanic foci, as any boys' school."

The Rev. Mr. Johnston said the first sermon he had preached in Newark, which was on "Judgment," was usually referred to by the "dominating" member of the vestry as "that terrible sermon," and that it was still discussed by those who had heard it. One vestryman said to him, according to the minister, "If it did not take courage to preach that sermon to a Trinity congregation, you don't know the congregation."

The Rev. Mr. Johnston is a son of Bishop James Steptoe Johnston of the Diocese of West Texas. He spent five years in church work in the Philippines and six on the Mexican border before accepting the call to Newark three years ago. He has so far refused to act upon requests for his resignation, but it is known that he contemplates submitting his resignation some time between now and October, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1917.

OFFERS A NITRATE PROCESS.

Stillesen Plans Government Plant Economical of Horse Power.

Aug. Stillesen, a chemist who is the Vice Consul for Norway at Niagara Falls, has suggested to Government authorities a nitrate plant, to be established under the pending Army Reorganization bill, which, he says, would be adaptable to the uses of peace as well as of war. Mr. Stillesen, who came to New York yesterday after many conferences in Washington at the invitation of the Government, presented a plan for a plant which, he asserts, could not only turn out 180,000 tons of nitrate annually for war purposes, but could be kept running at full capacity in the manufacture of fertilizer in time of peace.

Mr. Stillesen's process of manufacturing nitric acid is the reverse of the arc process, which is commonly employed, in that under the Stillesen process fertilizer is first manufactured and nitric acid is made from the fertilizer. In that way, he asserts, it is possible to store large quantities of fertilizer, which may be stored more successfully than the acid, and, in case of need, the fertilizer may readily be converted into acid.

Mr. Stillesen outlined to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter the general details of the plan which he suggested to Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington and to several members of Congress.

"The difficulty with most of the nitric acid processes, such as the arc process, which is controlled in this country by the duPont interests," he said, "is that they require such great amounts of horse power. The arc process requires two and a half horse power per ton, whereas my process requires only three-fourths horse power per ton. In other words, the arc process would require 450,000 horse power to manufacture 180,000 tons, as compared with 135,000 tons by my process. Water and air are the ingredients used for nitric acid under the arc process. My process requires limestone, water, and air. But limestone is required for making fertilizer by the arc process also."

DAY'S SERMONS ON MOTHER

Dr. Reisner Objects to Her Disguising Herself as a Young Girl.

Only a few churches observed Mothers' Day yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell delivered a special address in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church. Mrs. I. F. Russell spoke on "A Mother's Ministry" at a special service in the Park Avenue Methodist Church last night, and the Northminster Presbyterian Church jointly celebrated Mothers' Day and its twelfth anniversary. The Central Christian Church, Metropolitan Temple, and the Hamilton Grange Church also had special sermons and services.

In a sermon on "Memories of Mother," the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church criticised the class of "modern mother, who, with short skirts, transparent hose, and low waists disguises herself as a girl under 14 years of age."

Asserting that motherhood absorbed from its surroundings an influence that molded the character of the child, he continued: "Imagine then the influence of a mothe who feeds her brain in cabarets."

In urging all to write a letter to "The Best Mother Who Ever Lived—the Mother of Your Heart," the Mother's Day Association added: "Don't forget a letter to father, for he shares the remembrances and honors of this day."

CITY PULPITS VOICE PARADE'S BIG PLEA

Preparedness Demand Repeated by Scores of Clergymen in Sunday Sermons.

NATION'S DUTY TO WORLD

Must Be Ready to Defend Freedom and American Principles—Only Two Offer Censure.

Clergymen all over the city expressed themselves yesterday in their pulpits on preparedness, the parade of Saturday and the attendance at special services of regiments of the National Guard giving the inspiration. Of the reported sermons, all except two indorsed military preparedness, some, however, being more outspoken than others. The two men who spoke against the preparedness campaign with particular reference to Saturday's parade were Bouck White of the Church of the Social Revolution and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue.

One of the most sweeping pronouncements for preparedness came from the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, who preached in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

"Congress and our polyglot population," he said, "needed the prodigious appeal of the preparedness parade. The day was less a holiday and more a consecration than any pageant the city has witnessed in our time. The moral is: Behold what big things we can do when we forget party and creed and racial prejudices and fling ourselves in fine abandon into the main issue. Some day we shall have such a religious parade, wherein will march all who believe in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount."

The Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, said that he thought Jesus Christ would have approved of Saturday's parade, but would have been saddened by the necessity for it. He pleaded for greater effort toward international peace and brotherhood.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, from the pulpit in the Old First Presbyterian Church, said:

"America unarmed without the spirit of Christ is to be a coward. America armed without the spirit of Christ is nothing but a bullet. America armed with the spirit of Christ is to serve the whole world toward everlasting peace. America armed and in a position to serve humanity all over the world is the first step toward international brotherhood and love. When America by her developed powers can speak for God she will be serving the Lord by defending humanity."

The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith of the Central Presbyterian Church told his congregation that he was a disciple of preparedness. Dr. Merle-Smith was a member of the committee which organized the clergymen's division in Saturday's parade and he was one of the marchers.

"I am glad to say," he said, "that the ministry of the Presbyterian Church is not pacifist in respect to standing quietly by and permitting evils and injustice to continue when strong and vigorous measures are needed to combat them. There are a few ministers, I have heard, who, when asked to take part in the parade, excused themselves on the ground that such a step would be denying their Christ and their religion. Of the Presbyterian clergy invited to march only six sent word that it would be against their principles to do so. The great body of the Presbyterian Church is arrayed on the side of preparedness in fighting unrighteousness, injustice and all forms of evil and vice."

The Rev. Frank M. Townley, preaching last night at the annual services of the Twenty-third Regiment Veterans in St. Bartholomew's Church, condemned the methods of the "loud-mouthed, selfish politicians" who would get us into war, as well as "disloyal persons" in Congress who vote against an increase in the army and navy.

"Our men must be ever ready to endure hardships," Mr. Townley said, "and we must be vigilant and unerring in our efforts to build up an army and a navy strong enough to breed a wholesome respect among the nations that are jealously watching this fair land of promise."

The Rev. Dr. Claudius M. Roome, who preached at the memorial service of the veterans of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, who assembled in St. Thomas's Church, advocated a larger army and navy.

"Our pitiful military and naval condition of unpreparedness," he said, "invites aggression. Surely we ought to be strong and wise enough to command the respect of other nations. We ought to be prepared to maintain the honor and welfare and prestige of the land we love and the free institutions of which we are so justly proud. And the splendid display of yesterday's parade shows how deeply and how widespread is the demand for preparedness on the part of thousands of intelligent and patriotic citizens of New York."

Mgr. James M. Connolly, preaching to the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, said:

"Next to God, we look to our country. God comes first, our country next. We should put each in proper place, and serve each accordingly. If we want to serve our country well, we must do the things that will best fit us to serve it both spiritually and physically."

The Rev. W. T. Crocker, who preached to the Seventy-first Regiment in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, did not discuss preparedness as such but said that soldiers should make the best Christians because they had "learned the lesson of discipline."

Rabbi Wise, chief voice against the preparedness movement, preaching in the Free Synagogue of Carnegie Hall, said:

"I would not be unfair to the men who had part in the Preparedness Parade. One could feel that for the most part they were animated by the high purpose of showing forth that if any nation counted on division or dissension within the ranks of our citizenship it was destined to a rude awakening. The parade signified what no sane man doubts—that danger to America would see millions of men eager to do battle and, if needs be, to perish in her defense.

"And yet I could not escape the conviction that these men were being misled, misled into imagining that we were in immediate danger of war, misled into believing that the imminent need of the Republic was to prepare for war against possible and even probable enemies. But do the paraders understand that their unquestioned patriotism is being capitalized in the interests of a program of militarism, more gravely menacng to the American democracy than foreign foe can ever become?

"The world is mad—all the more reason for keeping our heads cool. Because the world sees red must we too see red? In truth, the choice of centuries lies before us. Are we now greatly to increase our arms and prepare to war with nations bleeding white? Are we to enter the armaments gamble in which every nation loses, and hell alone is victorious?"

Bouck White, who preached to the Church of the Social Revolution in Bryant Hall, said:

"Yesterday we saw a wave of hysteria and lust for warfare's bloody work rolling through the streets and avenues of this capital of civilization and centre of Christendom. The churches profess their allegiance to the Prince of Peace. Where were they yesterday, when the Prince of Peace was crucified afresh? Silent, silent were they, and some preachers of that crucified Carpenter were even debased into swelling the ranks of the slaughter host."

Mr. White said that Henry G. Babcock, one of his assistants, who was arrested and sentenced to jail when he refused to pay a fine of $10 for disturbing the parade, and the two girls who went with him uttered "the only effective protest" against the parade.

REBELS QUIT DOMINICAN CITY

Warning of American Minister Is Heeded by Band in Capital.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 14.—The warning of W. W. Russell, the American Minister, that the City of Santo Domingo would be taken by force unless it was given up by the rebels not later than Sunday morning resulted in the evacuation of the city last night.

The rebel leaders, soldiers and rural guards stripped the fort of guns and war materials and withdrew from the city, leaving the civil police in charge. They notified Mr. Russell of their withdrawal.

CALL FOR ROOSEVELT SENT FROM MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

the support of the Progressive Party can be assured to the Republican candidate. William Barnes, the inveterate foe of the Colonel, has told friends that he is in thorough accord with everything the Colonel stands for in this regard. Mr. Barnes, it was said, will interpose no objections to the Colonel writing these planks if the situation shapes itself to a coalition between the two parties.

While there has been little division of sentiment regarding this part of the platform, there has been a considerable divergence of opinion, regarding certain other planks. One wing of the party, for instance, is strongly in favor of making the tariff a prominent campaign issue, and these leaders, if they have their way, will insist that the platform contain a strong tariff plank. Among the Republicans in favor of this are Senator John W. Weeks and Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts. Both are Presidential possibilities.

The tariff men are not adverse to a commission of scientific experts being appointed to consider the best kind of a tariff to have, but they believe its powers should be solely advisory.

It is likely that the soft pedal will be used extensively in dealing with the issues raised by the Progressives in their 1912 platform. The January declaration of the Bull Moose Party reasserted its belief in social and industrial justice, woman suffrage, and the initiative and referendum. The Republicans will not accept all of these features, and a way out of a delicate situation may be found in a plan not to mention any of them.

The platform is bound to play an unusually important part in the Republican convention this year. The prominence of Justice Hughes as a candidate and the fact that no one knows where he stands on the important issues of the day makes platform making a delicate matter. The platform will be adopted before the candidate is nominated. The reactionaries in the party, who do not want either Hughes or Roosevelt, it was said yesterday, may attempt to force through a platform that neither candidate could stand on. This might leave the way open for the nomination of Governor McCall or Elihu Root.

It is certain, under the circumstances, that the Platform Committee will be selected with great care. Who is to be Chairman has not yet been determined. It is likely that Senator James W. Wadsworth will be a member of the committee from New York State. Senator Wadsworth is a prenounced standpatter, and the anti-Hughes and anti-Roosevelt men are bound to pin their hopes strongly on him.

With the convention only a little over three weeks away, the platform is giving the Republican leaders as much concern as is the selection of a candidate.

PREDICTS T. R.'S ELECTION.

George R. Manchester, Long in Politics, Is Back from Europe.

George R. Manchester of Brooklyn, who has been a friend of Theodore Roosevelt since the days when the latter was Police Commissioner of New York, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia from a six weeks' trip to London. He was Secretary of the Progressive State Committee four years ago and was Secretary for ten years before that of the New York Republican County Committee.

Mr. Manchester said he believed Mr. Roosevelt would get the Republican nomination and be elected.

"He is the only man the party can nominate with a chance of success," he added. "Justice Hughes was a very fine Governor at Albany, but he has not had the wide experience of Mr. Roosevelt to handle a situation like the present one. If there is a split and both Hughes and Roosevelt run then President Wilson is bound to be re-elected."

HINT OF CONVENTION DEAL.

Agents of Sherman, Weeks, and Burton Confer in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Gossip over the possibility of a combination of the forces behind three favorite son candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination was started today when it became known that Walter A. Rosenfield of Rock Island, Ill., and Edward J. Brundage of Chicago, managers of Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman's Presidential boom, and William J. Calhoun of Chicago, who will make the nominating speech for Mr. Sherman, were in conference here this afternoon with friends of Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who are also candidates.

The leaders of the movements for the nomination of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Albert J. Cummins of Iowa entered into an agreement some time ago under which Mr. Cummins and Mr. La Follette would not be opponents in the primaries for the election of Republican delegates of certain Western States. In States where La Follette delegates were to be voted for a Cummins ticket was not entered, and vice versa. The object of this arrangement was to give greater surety of the selection of delegates favoring one or the other of the radical or progressive candidates, with a view to a combination of the La Follette and Cummins forces in the Chicago Convention to combat any candidate with whose ideas on national questions the progressive wing of the party was not in agreement. The real object and the outcome of the conference between Weeks, Sherman, and Burton men here today is not known, but there may have been a discussion of the advisability of forming a combination in the convention such as exists between the supporters of La Follette and Cummins.

Mr. Calhoun said today that Illinois was very much in earnest in its support of Senator Sherman.

Mr. Rosenfield said Senator Sherman would have not only the delegates from his own State, fifty-eight in number, on the first ballot, but as many of the uninstructed delegates from the South and elsewhere as any candidate. In addition, he said, "we are in a position to state that in the subsequent balloting we will gain second choice support in California, Montana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Michigan, and some other States."

COUNT PENROSE CHANCES.

Belief in Philadelphia That He Will Win Primary Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—A forecast of Tuesday's primary indicates that the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago is almost certain to go uninstructed, with Senator Penrose as its head. He has said that if the delegation offers a name in nomination for President it will be that of Philander C. Knox.

The Penrose ticket for delegates at large seems to be safe with one exception. Governor Brumbaugh's strength will have to be determined on Tuesday. He is a candidate for delegate at large on the rival ticket.

In Philadelphia the Vare-Brumbaugh faction, with Mayor Smith and city office holders doing their utmost to defeat Senator Penrose for control of the State organization, will divide honors in the matter of district delegates to the National Convention.

The factional fight in Philadelphia extends to every office holder under the city administration. Predictions are that in Philadelphia the battle will be almost a draw.

John Wanamaker, a candidate for delegate at large, defined his position in an interview given out here tonight by one of the Penrose organization. Mr. Wanamaker said: "Your urgency for some statement in regard to the Chicago convention inclines me to say that I am reluctant to say anything, inasmuch as the delegates are not yet elected. I can only say that I hope my friends will not vote for me if they expect me to take order from any one as to how I shall vote in Chicago.

"I have fought all my life for freedom to act according to my conscience in questions political and otherwise. Nothing but the seriousness of the present situation of public affairs would make me consent to go to the convention."

HIGH WATER MARK

Following our custom of publishing the total of our Anniversary Double Certificates sales, reports received by telegraph, long distance telephone, etc., from all our stores throughout the United States show May 13, 1916, to have been the largest on record, viz:

$477,361

Increase as compared with Double Certificate Day, May 15, 1915, $46,462.

It will be of public interest to know that these figures are a sure sign of widespread national prosperity, representing as they do a splendid average of increased business in every city where UNITED CIGAR STORES are operated, from Coast to Coast, from the Lakes to the Gulf.

UNITED CIGAR STORES
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FUNSTON PLACING PATROL OF 50,000

Continued from Page 1.

charge of the little expedition that crossed into Mexico near Boquillas as a result of the raid at Glenn Springs and Boquillas. Four troops of cavalry and a machine gun detachment are now operating close to the line, scouting through a limited territory south of the border, but there never has been any intention of sending forward at that point a punitive expedition that would compare in size to that of General Pershing's in Chihuahua. If the cavalry operating south of Boquillas fails to find any bandits within a few days, it probably will return to stations north of the line.

Army officers here are deeply interested in the efforts the Mexican troops were reported to be making to run down the bandits who raided the Big Bend district and who yet hold as a prisoner Jesse Deemers. It is thought the Mexican troops may cut off the bandits and force them back within reach of Colonel Sibley's cavalry.

Reports from General Pershing today were said to deal with routine matters only. Since the negotiations between Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon began at El Paso, General Pershing has made no effort to prosecute the campaign against Villa. His forces have been withdrawn until his entire column of more than 14,000 men is almost a compact unit.

Except the attempt to destroy a part of the buildings at Fort Bliss last night, no unusual incidents were reported to General Headquarters today. General Bell, reporting the fires to General Funston, expressed the opinion that they were incendiary.

GEN. SCOTT TO REPORT TODAY.

Expected to Tell Who Blocked Protocol—Obregon or Carranza?

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, is due here tomorrow with a detailed report of his discussions at El Paso with General Alvaro Obregon, War Minister of the de facto Government of Mexico. The conference brought no formal or even tentative agreement as to the situation along the border and the status of American troops now in Mexico, but there are indications that General Scott will be able to give Secretary Baker and officials of the State Department definite information as to what General Carranza purposes to do toward demonstrating his ability to stop brigandage along the international line.

General Scott's telegraphic report at the conclusion of the conference threw little light on the situation, further than to indicate that the exchange of views with the Mexican War Minister had been of a wholly friendly character. Since that time reports of Carranza troop movements have come, indicating that the de facto Government was taking active steps in the region south of Boquillas, and also moving into the territory abandoned by General Pershing's forces, as they are drawn north toward San Antonio, probably the southern base of the expeditionary force for some time to come.

Secretary Lansing expects to have a long conference with General Scott before he prepares to renew the diplomatic discussion of the status of the American expeditionary force with Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's Ambassador here. General Obregon's views will be fully canvassed, and the State Department also expects to get some light on whether it was the War Minister or General Carranza himself who prevented the ratification of the formal agreement worked out by the conferees at their first meetings.

This question has been a puzzling one to officials here. Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City reported that the de facto Government had officially announced the success of the border negotiations. This was taken to mean that Carranza had approved the plan. Then came the statement by the conferees themselves that they had been unable to reach a dfinite agreement and had decided to refer the matter back to their respective Governments for diplomatic negotiations. While this report was en route to Washington Mr. Arredondo called on Secretary Lansing to state that his advices from Mexico City indicated the original agreement had been approved. General Scott is expected to clear up the confusion resulting from this sequence of conflicting accounts.

Mr. Arredondo tonight was still without instructions from General Carranza in regard to steps he may take in seeking to reopen diplomatic consideration of the border situation. In any event, Secretary Lansing would be unwilling to begin the conversations until he had been fully advised by General Scott. It may be late in the week before conversations between the Secretary and the Ambassador are under way.

Probably the first actual development of the diplomatic negotiations will be a renewal by Secretary Lansing of his request for use of Mexican railways to supply General Pershing's expedition. Army officers lay great stress on the necessity of getting the use of the lines before rainy weather sets in to hamper the motor truck supply columns in their task of transporting nearly 100,000 pounds of supplies daily to Pershing's men. It has been indicated at the State Department that this aspect of the situation would be dealt with apart from discussion of General Carranza's suggestion that the troops be withdrawn at once.

The War and State Departments received no important advices today as to Mexico. A report from General Pershing said the new concentration ordered by General Funston at the conclusion of the El Paso conference was proceeding satisfactorily. This was taken to mean that the majority of the scouting parties had been drawn in and material progress been made in shortening supply lines. No reports as to the progress of mobilization of National Guardsmen from the border States were received, and there was no indication at the War Department that orders for further additions to the border patrol were being considered.

OBREGON REACHES TORREON.

Passes Part of 10,000 Troops Moving Northward in Chihuahua.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Mexico, May 14.—General Obregon arrived in Torreon this afternoon, accompanied by Governor Enriquez of Chihuahua. On their arrival a conference of military men was held in the private car of General Obregon, where movements of the troops in Northern Chihuahua were discussed.

Six trainloads of troops headed for Chihuahua were passed on the road between Torreon and Chihuahua. Ten thousand soldiers—artillery, infantry, and cavalry—will arrive in the City of Chihuahua before Tuesday. The entire trip from Chihuahua to Torreon was made without incident. At each station soldiers were drawn up, with bands playing, to salute the Minister of War.

General Gutierrez in a telegram to General Obregon stated that he had occupied the small town of Namiquipa, used as a base of supplies for the American Army until its retirement to Colonia Dublan.

General Obregon left Torreon for Mexico City late tonight. He and Governor Enriquez expressed themselves as well pleased with the results of the border conference and said they thought that the authorities in Washington and Queretaro soon would reach a working agreement satisfactory to both. They said President Wilson's policy of giving the Constitutionalist forces a chance to show their ability to clean out the Villistas had been well received by the Government. If any trouble were precipitated, they indicated, it would be due to the machinations of political enemies along the frontier.

FORT BLISS BUILDINGS BURNED

Funston Orders Inquiry and Military Watch for Incendiaries.

EL PASO, Texas, May 14.—Army posts and stations along the border were on their guard against incendiaries today as a result of two fires last night at Fort Bliss, where flames of unknown origin destroyed a storehouse, three cavalry stables, three horses, and some tents.

Army officers express the opinion that an investigation will disclose the fires could not be of spontaneous or accidental origin. It was said that there was no attempt on the ammunition house. The storehouse, where the first fire occurred, contained some machine guns.

Two other fires of recent occurrence have been of suspicious nature. At the field base at Columbus, N. M., about $700 worth of hay was destroyed. Two weeks ago the El Paso Country Club, not far from Fort Bliss, burned to the ground, with a loss of $35,000.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 14.—General Frederick Funston has ordered an investigation of the fires at Fort Bliss last night. They were incendiary, it is said, and evidently deliberate attempts to destroy the garrison.

General Funston is curious to know, it is said, as to how the firebugs got past the pickets and fired two structures an hour apart.

ANOTHER RAID REPORTED.

Guide Says Bandits Went to McKinney Springs Friday.

MARATHON, Texas, May 14.—Another raid into American territory by Mexican bandits was made Friday night at McKinney Springs Ranch, sixty-seven miles south of Marathon and twenty-three miles north of Boquillas, along the Marathon-Boquillas road, according to H. E. Stafford, an attorney of El Paso. Mr. Stafford arrived here late this afternoon from Boquillas, to which place he had accompanied Major Langhorne last Saturday as a guide. He got his information from ranchmen in the McKinney Springs district as he was passing through there en route to Marathon today. There was no shooting, he said.

EL PASO, Texas, May 14. — Private messages received here tonight from Sierra Blanca, Texas, said reports had been received there that a force of Mexicans was marching on the town. Sierra Blanca is about 100 miles east of El Paso, and approximately thirty miles from the border. No verification was obtainable.

MEXICANS WILLING TO SERVE.

Two Hundred Ready to Enlist with American Soldiers.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 14.—Two hundred Mexicans at San Benito, who have expressed a desire to fight for the United States in the event of trouble with Mexico, will not be mustered into the Texas National Guard, but will hold themselves in readiness to answer a call of the United States Government.

This was decided today at a mass meeting here of 350 Mexicans who were addressed by Colonel R. L. Bullard and Major L. F. Kilbourne of the Twentieth United States Infantry, and several prominent Mexicans.

Antonio Ramies, 90 years old, a veteran of the Confederacy and former member of the Texas Rangers, who also made an address at today's meeting, is credited with originating the movement for the organization of the Mexicans.

Rumor of Patrol Fired On.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 14.—Rumors tonight that the American border patrol had been fired on by Mexicans in the vicinity of Hachita, N. M., forty-five miles west of Columbus, gained no credence among authorities here. Reports to Colonel H. G. Sickle, commanding the patrol, made no mention of any such incident. News reached here of the arrival at the expeditionary headquarters of truck trains carrying $192,000 in gold to pay the troops.

Bandits' Victim Buried Here.

Escorted by a detachment of United States regulars from Fort Totten and Spanish War Veterans, the body of Sergeant William Cohen, U. S. A., was taken to the Harlem Hebrew Tabernacle, where services were held yesterday. After the services the military escort accompanied the body to the Mount Zion Cemetery. Cohen was killed by Mexican bandits who made a raid on Glenn Springs, Texas.

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SUPPOSE you put this down in your book:

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"All-wool" means a good deal these war-time days—and you won't find it in many boys' clothes.

But you'll always find it in *Best's*—just as you find good workmanship, and splendid finish, and *style.*

Boys' Middy Blouse Suits in light-weight serge or fancy mixture or black-and-white check cheviot; 3 to 10 years. 6.75 to 11.50

Guaranteed all wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

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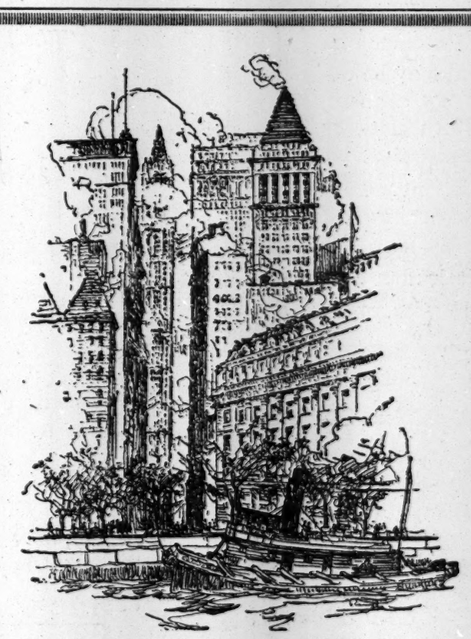

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The best private libraries in the world are picked up a volume or two at a time, and many a fine collection of silverware has been acquired on the same principle.

It is a mistake for you to think that Gorham Silverware is beyond your means, for in the first place, it is relatively inexpensive, and in the second place, you can buy it gradually, a little at a time, because we can always match any of our designs in companion pieces.

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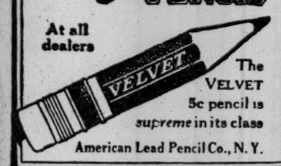

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$20,000 FOR FLIGHT ACROSS CONTINENT

Aero Club of America Makes Plans for a Great Annual Aviation Contest.

PRIZES MAY TOTAL $100,000

Pulitzer Offers a Trophy and Suggests Development of Trained Fliers for National Defense.

Plans for a transcontinental aeroplane competition, with a first prize of $20,000 and a possible total of $100,000 in prizes, apart from a large trophy to be offered for annual competition, were announced yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America.

The purpose of competition is development of the aerial defenses of this country, and is a result of Ralph Pulitzer's offer of the trophy. After considering his offer and studying at length the aeronautical needs of this country, the Executive Committee of the Aero Club formulated plans for the race. Mr. Pulitzer recently returned from Europe, where he was taken on flights over the firing lines and saw the great development of aeronautics among the warring nations. After contrasting the inadequate aerial defenses of this country, he decided to offer the trophy as a stimulus for their development, and wrote the following letter to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America:

My visit last Summer to two of the armies which are fighting on the Western front gave me an exceptionally vivid realization of the vast importance of the air service for national defense.

Progress Due to War.

After commenting on the forced development in aeronautics brought on by the war he said:

Each month of the war has with those nations meant the advancement of a year of peace. The reflex stimulus of the war has induced a very remarkable progress in design and construction in this country. But aviation as a whole has stagnated. We, as a people, are trying to follow a royal road to learning, waiting until, having skipped all the intermediate experimental types, and having saved the "waste" of evolutionary mistakes, we can at the end of the war adopt the full-fledged aeroplane that will have been perfected by all the lessons of the war.

In the meanwhile, France and Great Britain have over 3,000 licensed aviators each, every one of these being allowed three aeroplanes. We have, I am informed, less than fifty trained military and thirty naval aviators, and of our 200 civilian licensed pilots only about a dozen have made cross-country flights of 100 miles, and not one has had military training.

No peaceful stimulus that we can devise will produce the feverish progress in flying machines and flying soldiers that the hot-house of war has forced in Europe. The nearest substitute for the life or death emergency of battle is the win or lose emulation of sport.

I believe that with sport coinciding with patriotic purpose, a proper inducement to encourage cross-country flying, will stimulate a movement which within a short time will train aviators, evolve types of aeroplanes suitable for everyday purposes, and will cause the establishing of permanent landing stations throughout the country, which will do for aviation as much as good roads did for automobiling.

The thing to be done, it seems to me, is to hold an annual aeroplane competition for flying across country. If possible, there should be a transcontinental aeroplane competition, in which sportsmen, military, and civilian aviators can participate. This should be done this year, if possible.

Being anxious to contribute my share toward the important work to be done to make the United States first in aeronautics, I take pleasure in offering, through the Aero Club of America, a suitable silver trophy to be competed for annually under rules and conditions to be drawn by the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America, said rules and conditions to be progressive, in accordance with the progress made in aeronautics.

The Aero Club's Acceptance.

In answer to Mr. Pulitzer's offer, the Aero Club of America, through Mr. Hawley, wrote accepting his offer and outlining the conditions of the proposed contest. After saying it was believed the transcontinental race could be held successfully this year, the Aero Club said such a competition would result in:

(1) Inducing civilian and militia aviators to train and equip themselves, and form a reserve of trained aviators, which may be needed in the not-distant future to protect our small army in Mexico and Americans living along the Mexican border.

(2) Break in and train civilian aviators for the army. Secretary of War Baker has advised the Aero Club that he is in favor of admitting civilian aviators in the army.

(3) From a body of trained aviators which, in case of war, could inspect and protect the railways while the nation's military resources are transported from different parts of the country to the centre of distribution.

(4) Demonstrate to the people of this country the value of aeroplanes, and emphasize the necessity of larger appropriations for the army, navy, militia, coast guard, and post office.

(5) Establish a permanent transcontinental aerial highway, with landing stations at intervals of between twenty and fifty miles, which will popularize aerial touring, as well as give the nation a new, unobstructed highway invaluable for national defense.

(6) Afford a supreme test of American aeroplanes and motors, and bring out the best types.

Therefore, the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America recommends that the first competition for your trophy be made a transcontinental competition, the route to be selected after consideration of the various factors which go to making such a competition a success.

Appreciating the fundamental value of successfully holding such a competition, the Executive Board of the Aero Club of America, which has charge of the National Aeroplane Fund, has decided to set aside $20,000 from the National Aeroplane Fund to be offered as first prize, to be awarded to the aviator making the best time in the transcontinental competition.

Cities and organizations along the route to be followed by the aviators, as well as individuals, will be invited to offer prizes. We are now awaiting word from a city on the Pacific Coast, which may offer $20,000 to make that city the terminus of the race. Other cities will offer between $5,000 and $10,000 for prizes, so as to be made "controls," where the aviators will stop twelve hours.

Each of the twenty controls to be established are to be made stations on the permanent Transcontinental Aerial Highway, the Contest Committee to announce the route as soon as locations of the controls are decided upon. There will be eight prizes: $20,000 for first, $15,000 for second, $10,000 for third, $7,500 for fourth, $5,000 for fifth, $2,500 for sixth, $2,000 for seventh and $1,500 for the aeroplane finishing in the eighth place. In concluding its announcement, the Contest Committee said this was the greatest project yet proposed for advancement of both national defense and American aeronautics in general.

WHILE ON VACATION

Order The New York Times sent to your vacation address. It is the only way to be sure of getting it every day. By mail, 50c. per month. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month.—Advt.

OLD MAN'S COURT SERMON.

"Deafy" Dowd Tells Boy It Doesn't Pay to Pick Pockets.

John Murphy, alias "Deafy" Dowd, 57 years old, who has been convicted twenty times, sat on the prisoners' bench in Tombs Court yesterday beside John Wiesen, 19 years old, of North Bergen, N. J. It was the boy's first arrest.

The two were part of the haul of the "pickpocket squad" that guarded Saturday's preparedness parade.

Noticing Wiesen's nervousness, Murphy leaned over and spoke to him. A reporter who sat behind them took down the following impromptu sermon from the veteran:

"Boy, don't be a dip. It don't pay. The next time you have that feeling to put your hand in some one's pocket have a knife with you and cut off that hand. I'm here today on my twenty-first arrest. Can you beat it? But I'm old and jail hasn't a scare for me. You're just a kid. It's a long way to Tipperary, but a short road to the works.

"Take a tip from an oldtimer. Workhouse, penitentiary, Sing Sing; that's the line. Live straight. Take this from "Deafy" as the goods."

Detective Taczowski said he saw Murphy jostle a man in front of 162 Broadway on Saturday afternoon. Murphy pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct and was sentenced to a month in the workhouse by Magistrate Krotel.

When Wiesen's case was called Detective Frank Casassa, head of the pickpocket squad, told the Magistrate the boy had not been arrested before and asked clemency. Wiesen was remanded to the Tombs until tomorrow so that a probation officer might look up his record. Wiesen was arrested in Centre Street.

CITY BUILDINGS POPULAR.

50,000,000 Visitors In Them During 1915, Says Commissioner.

Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works, in a report yesterday to Borough President Marks covering the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices for 1915, shows that people to the number equaling about one-half of the entire population of the United States annually use the seventy-five buildings now maintained and operated by the Manhattan Borough President.

These buildings, valued at $72,000,000, contain about two and one-half million square feet of floor area, or 58½ acres. At the end of 1915, the Municipal Building, the largest under the care of the Borough President, was housing thirty-six city departments and bureaus.

Two of the city's model public buildings were completed and opened to the public last year—the new Children's Court in East Twenty-second Street and the Public Bath in West Twenty-eighth Street. The Twelfth District Magistrate's Court, at 1128 St. Nicholas Avenue, was also opened during the year.

One of the chief activities of the bureau is the maintenance of the thirteen interior baths and the six floating baths, which latter are used only in the Summer months. The Superintendent reports that in 1915 the total number of baths taken in both the interior and the floating baths was 8,703,837, the largest number in the history of the bureau. The cost per bath in the floating baths was less than 1½ cents.

Children to Show Ponies.

Children who own ponies or ride them in the school ring are to have a horse show of their own on Saturday, May 27, in Miss Mary Louise Thompson's Riding and Driving School at Rye. Besides the children's classes, there will be a class for polo mounts.

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$8,000 at 5%	on the three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$12,500
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Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

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A Special Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits

to be held to-day (Monday) will comprise a choice selection of the most successful of the later Spring styles, marked at less than the regular prices. Included will be

Silk Suits of fine quality . . at $58.00
Suits of alpaca or mohair . . at 30.00
Suits of serge, gabardine, checks, etc., 27.50

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

J. & J. SLATER

Black—Tan and Dark Tan

Tan Russia, Black Russia

Oxfords for Men

$8.00 $8.00

415 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets

"Among those present" at Saks'

THE BROWNS—Plain browns, in varying tones, and fancy browns, in a great variety of stripes that embrace some of the handsomest combination colorings ever loomed.

THE GREENS—Solid greens, novelty greens, stripe greens and triple stripe greens—in fact, the whole Green family, in the regalia of new summer tones and treatment.

THE GRAYS—Light grays, medium grays, dark grays, dapple grays, mixed grays and striped grays, in cheviots and flannels, exhibiting a variety of grays hitherto unknown in a ready-for-service selection.

And speaking of Stripes, here are a few of them—

Blues and purples—light blue on dark blue—gold on blue—white on blue—red on chocolate brown—red on black—brown with gold—brown on a darker brown—and so on indefinitely, for there are scores of variations, and there never yet was a season or a store that could match them for variety.

Saks tailored and half or skeleton lined $17.50 to $48

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

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Broadway at 34th St.

Beginning today at 9 A. M.

A Sale of 620 Pairs of Men's Oxfords at $3.45

¶ These shoes are of a superior quality, and are absolutely perfect. They are discontinued lines from our regular stock, which **usually sell from $5 to $6.**

¶ Made over stylish lasts, and may be obtained in gun metal calf, patent coltskin, and tan Russia calf, some with cloth or buckskin tops.

¶ Not all sizes in each style, but your size in one of the many models shown.

¶ Step into our shoe shop this morning and secure a pair while the selection is at its best. **Men's Shoe Shop, Fifth Floor.**

Broadway 33rd to 34th St. **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626.

Beginning today at 9 A. M. and continuing all this week

A Sale of 22,800 Men's Shirts at $1.05 $1.45 $1.85

The largest and most select collection of fine shirts we have ever assembled

"Guaranteed Fast Colors"

has been so abused of late that it has become a hackneyed phrase. Therefore, in judging the merit of these shirts it will be well to note that every fabric employed in the production of these garments has been **dyed with the old dyes in the old way.**

"Guaranteed Fast Colors," as applied to the new dyes, would have quite another meaning. In many cases they are fast in color, but at the very outset, before the shirt is laundered, the colors are *faint.*

¶ Not so with garments offered in this sale, for the colors are as deep and beautiful as it is possible for them to be. And they will hold true to their color *as long as the fabric itself is of service.*

The Designs and Weaves are both new and exclusive

¶ In fact, only a color chart and sample book of cloths could begin to reflect the beauty of these materials. They are the kind usually shown at much higher prices in most exclusive 5th Ave. shops.

THE WEAVES

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Pebble Cloth
Diana Poplins
Foreign Crepes
Imported Madras
Sport Cloths
Russian Cords
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THE DESIGNS

¶ Raye stripes, Candy stripes, Russian Cords, Jacquard figured stripes, and every other new shirt design in self or satin stripes.

¶ In almost every color combination you can think of, and in all white that won't turn yellow in the laundry.

¶ A size, fabric and design to suit every man. Each shirt tailored with that degree of skill which makes a Saks shirt *different.*

Exceptional Values in Men's Silk Shirts at $3.65 and $4.95

In designs that are the very newest from the looms, selected with extreme care for the man who demands only the very finest in shirtwear. Such weaves as the following are included:—

Crepe de Chine, Heavy Broadcloths, medium weight Broadcloths, with satin or dull finished stripes, exquisite mummy cloth and charmeuse.

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Go on record now—sign the protest below, and leave it at the box office of your local theatre.

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Address .....

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The daintiest Sailor Tie we have shown for years, and as comfortable as ever. One-eyelet model in white buckskin with covered heels and welt soles,

$6

They fit beautifully—a well-known feature of Alexander low shoes—and show the foot to best advantage.

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By WYTHE WILLIAMS, Paris correspondent of The New York Times

Introduction by EX-AMBASSADOR HERRICK

INDORSED BY CLEMENCEAU, Former Premier of France.

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MOVING VANS AND STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

ETHICAL SOCIETY IS FORTY YEARS OLD

Leaders from Other Cities Assemble Here for Anniversary Celebration.

PRAISE DR. FELIX ADLER

A Sculpture, "The Friendship Group," Unveiled at First Session of Nine Days' Festival.

The fortieth anniversary celebration of the ethical culture movement in this country began yesterday at the meeting house of the Ethical Culture Society, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. Leaders of the movement from Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis addressed more than 1,000 members of the New York society.

A sculpture named "The Friendship Group," the work of Miss Estelle Kohn, a member of the society, was presented to Dr. Felix Adler, the founder, who presided. The celebration will last nine days, and tonight Mayor Mitchel will be one of the speakers.

S. B. Weston, leader of the Philadelphia society, was the first speaker yesterday and was followed by Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, who first became a member of the society in St. Louis and who eulogized the late Walter L. Sheldon, who brought ethical culture to that city.

"We have only praise for Dr. Adler, our leader," said Professor Schmidt, "and the need for an ethical religion will never be outgrown."

Horace J. Bridges of Chicago told of the movement in that city and said that in England ethical culture had many followers, as it had in Germany and in other countries. He made an appeal for missionaries to the West, which, he said, had not contributed a large membership.

Alfred W. Martin, assistant leader of the New York society, said that in 1875 there were many persons who found a need for a nonsectarian and progressive movement of their own, and that ethical culture arose not in opposition to religion, but out of deep-seated hope that a satisfying religion would be found.

"The growth of the society is remarkable," he said. "It now extends over the length and breadth of the world. Members can be found in Tokio, Japan, and throughout the East. The solidarity of the movement is unquestioned."

The "Friendship Group" was then unveiled on the wall of the meeting house, and in a speech presented to Dr. Adler by Herbert Wolff.

"The group is an Old World type," said Dr. Adler in response, "and the friendships formed in this society will be made more intense and significant by the presence of the symbol in the meeting house. Let friendship grow. If to be true it must mean more than the common use of the word implies. As a mountaineer's rope it helps us over many of the perilous places in life." The group portrays two men in Eastern garments, the elder leaning on a staff, with his arm about the neck of the other.

A feature of the nine days' congress to commemorate the anniversary will be a conference on labor and capital. Delegates from Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Newark, N. J., will take part in the discussion for an adjustment of relations among industrial groups. The business meetings and conferences will be held at the meeting house, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, and there will be special sessions at the Ethical Culture School, the Hudson Guild, which is the west side settlement house of the society, and at Madison House. A day will be given to a festival in the school, another to the consideration of women's interests, and two sessions will be devoted to a moral educational conference.

Among those on the Celebration Committee are Robert C. Adams, John L. Elliott, Robert D. Kohn, Max Meyer, Mrs. Henry Odelsheimer, New York; Miss Lida Stokes Adams, Dr. A. F. Brubaker, Mrs. S. S. Fels, Professor James H. Leuba, and S. Burns Weston, Philadelphia; Horace J. Bridges, Louis M. Greeley, and Edward Wentworth, Chicago; Percival Chubb, Mrs. W. E. Fischel, Frederick Herzog, Carl E. Kempff, Charles W. Staudinger, St. Louis; Miss Frederica Constantine, Mrs. Samuel Hooker, Mrs. Henry Neumann, Mrs. Samuel P. Porter, and Mrs. John N. Wright, Brooklyn.

Favorable Reports from India.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The internal affairs of India, despite reports of rebellion, mutiny, and bloodshed, have remained perfectly satisfactory, according to a Reuter dispatch from Simla. Peace reigns on the border and, except for ordinary police affairs, the huge population of India is tranquil and is not unprosperous. Recruiting continues good, especially among the Jats, Rajputans, and Punjab Mohammedans.

ARMED NEGRO GIANT GOES MAD ON LINER

Second Cabin Passenger on the Philadelphia Wields Razor in Fight with Stewards.

MANIAC WOUNDS TWO MEN

Ship's Doctor Closes with Him and He Is Overpowered—Dies Later and Is Buried at Sea.

When the American liner Philadelphia arrived last night from Liverpool the passengers and members of the crew gave a thrilling account of a fight after midnight in the second cabin with a crazy, "ghost-haunted" darkey named Mortimer G. Gibson, 30 years old, who died on Wednesday, May 10, and was buried at sea.

The stewards said that when Gibson boarded the liner on Saturday, May 6, in Liverpool he not only appeared to be in his right mind but was gentle in his manner. He attracted attention, being more than 6 feet 5 in his bare feet. The negro occupied a cabin to himself on the lower deck at the end of a small alleyway, which had no outlet to the deck above. About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning the bedroom steward on watch heard a noise below, and on going to see what it was met Gibson with an open razor in his hand and shouting, "The 'ha'nts' are trying to get me; let me kill the witches!" Then he ran back to his cabin and the steward followed him slowly and, as he described it, "acting cautious like."

When Gibson saw him he shouted, "Come here, boy, and I will show you how to kill the 'ha'nts.' I got these razors placed so they can't get me." He pointed to several razors and open clasp knives which he had inserted in the panels of the bulkhead of his cabin, in the door, the bunkboard, and out in the alleyway by the handrail.

"When they come, boy, I'll carve their throats like this," he cried, making a wild flourish with the razor, which passed about two inches from the steward's left ear. The steward then decided to call the doctor's man, to see what could be done.

The doctor's steward, a slim youth about 17 years old and 5 feet in height, tried to persuade the crazy negro to go to his cabin and lie down, but Gibson became excited and made a slash with his razor, which nipped off a piece of the steward's right thumb. The wounded man immediately retreated to call the ship's surgeon, Dr. Paul H. Tracy.

In the meantime, several passengers had been aroused by the shouts of the insane negro and the noise he made in sharpening up his knives on a small grindstone he had set up in his cabin. They did not attempt to interfere with the man, but stood at a safe distance on the companionway.

When Dr. Tracy was told there was a crazy negro, more than 6 feet in height and armed with a razor, roaming around the second cabin, he told his steward to report it to the officer of the watch.

This was done and the junior officer went down with two quartermasters to the second cabin to see what could be done in the case. By this time Gibson had worked himself into a frenzy of excitement and rolled his eyes and waved a big razor in a manner that was uncomfortable to behold. "Where are they?"

"Don't let the 'ha'nts' get me, boys," he yelled and ran in and out of his cabin. Just as Dr. Tracy arrived a woman ran out of her cabin and screamed with fear. The doctor advanced toward Gibson and suddenly seized him by the neck with his right hand and with the other hand grabbed the hand in which the negro held the razor. The second cabin steward, Albert Borne, tried to get the razor away and was cut over the wrist. Then the quartermasters and the junior deck officer closed in and disarmed the maniac, who was put into a straitjacket and locked up in the hospital on the after deck.

On Tuesday he had two or three epileptic fits and died from exhaustion on Wednesday night. Just before passing away the man became rational and asked Dr. Tracy to send a message to his mother, Mrs. Norah Gibson of 616 H Street S. W., Washington, D. C., telling her about his death.

"I know you've got the right to kill me, boss, for what I've done on the ship, but don't forget to tell my mother that I have gone away where the witches can't get me any more."

HEAR FROM RASMUSSEN.

Letters Received Here Tell of His Arctic Expedition.

Tidings from Knud Rasmussen, the famous Danish explorer, now en route for the Arctic regions on board his ship Kap York, have just been received here in letters forwarded by his wife from Copenhagen, Denmark.

In these letters Rasmussen outlines his plans for his present Arctic expedition, and tells of his trip to unexplored regions of Northern Greenland. He is due to arrive today at Thule, North Star Bay, where Dr. Edmund O. Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, and leader of the Crocker-Land Relief Expedition is marooned with his companions in the ice.

The letters containing these advices reached New York after a considerable delay, due to the detention of ships from abroad and the overhauling of the mail bags by warring nations. Rasmussen left Copenhagen on April 1 and was due to arrive in Holstensborg, South Greenland, on or about April 20. From Holstensborg he proposed to sail northward on his staunch ship for Thule, his camp and base of supplies on the coast of Greenland. Thule is near the point where Dr. Hovey was stationed at last accounts.

If Rasmussen finds that ice conditions are unfavorable in the Arctic waters, he will leave the Kap York and start off on dog sledges and by forced marches proceed through the Danish Colonies and on to Upernevik, and by this mode of travel he will reach Thule early enough to make his way over the inland ice by the last of June

ZIONISTS OPEN NEW HOME.

University Society Meets with Collegiate League.

The new home of the University Zionist Society of New York was opened to its members last night at 7 West Forty-fifth Street, and a meeting was held to which the members of a similar organization, the Collegiate Zionist League, were invited. The President, Eugene Meyer, Jr., presided, and several speeches were made, including one by Professor Richard Gottheil.

Louis D. Brandeis, who was to have spoken, wired that he could not possibly arrive on time and his place was taken by Professor Israel Friedlander of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

This society was formed last year and has already about seventy-five members. Among its Board of Governors are Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Dr. D. De Sola Pool, Israel N. Thurman, Henry Hurwitz, Maurice Wertheim, Laurence A. Steinhardt, and Isidore Blum.

Jamaica Rainfall Damages Crops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 14.—Jamaica is being visited by torrential rains, which have damaged the crops of bananas and the public roads. Rivers have overflowed in their banks, rendering certain bridges impassable. Telegraph service was interrupted for some time, and some fatalities have been reported.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
PLAIN END CORK TIP
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

CAMPAIGN TO WIN GIFT.

Brooklyn Jewish Charities Hopes to Meet Mr. Schiff's Conditions.

To fulfill the conditions of Jacob H. Schiff's offer to increase his annual gift of $2,500 to $5,000, the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities will tonight begin a week's campaign to raise $15,000 with a meeting in the Unity Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Schiff said when he made the offer that the increase would be made upon condition that the federation raise $30,000. When the federation reported at the expiration of the time limit of the offer on April 1 that it had been able to raise only $15,000 Mr. Schiff wrote that he would extend the limit to May 22.

Accordingly, the federation made arrangements for a brisk campaign to last a week, beginning with a meeting.

Hampton Furniture of Mellow Beauty

THE cheeriest and blithest of memory-pictures is oftentimes the sun-flooded Morning Room of some old English Country-house with its time-mellowed Furniture of the days of William and Mary, and the scent of June roses drifting in at its open casements.

To those who would introduce some such room as this into their modern home, the Hampton Shops offer every imaginable aid. The carrying out in detail, it may be, of an entire and well-ordered scheme of interior decoration, or the opportunity of choosing, in the Gallery devoted to individual examples of noteworthy imported Reproductions, some specially significant piece of Furniture.

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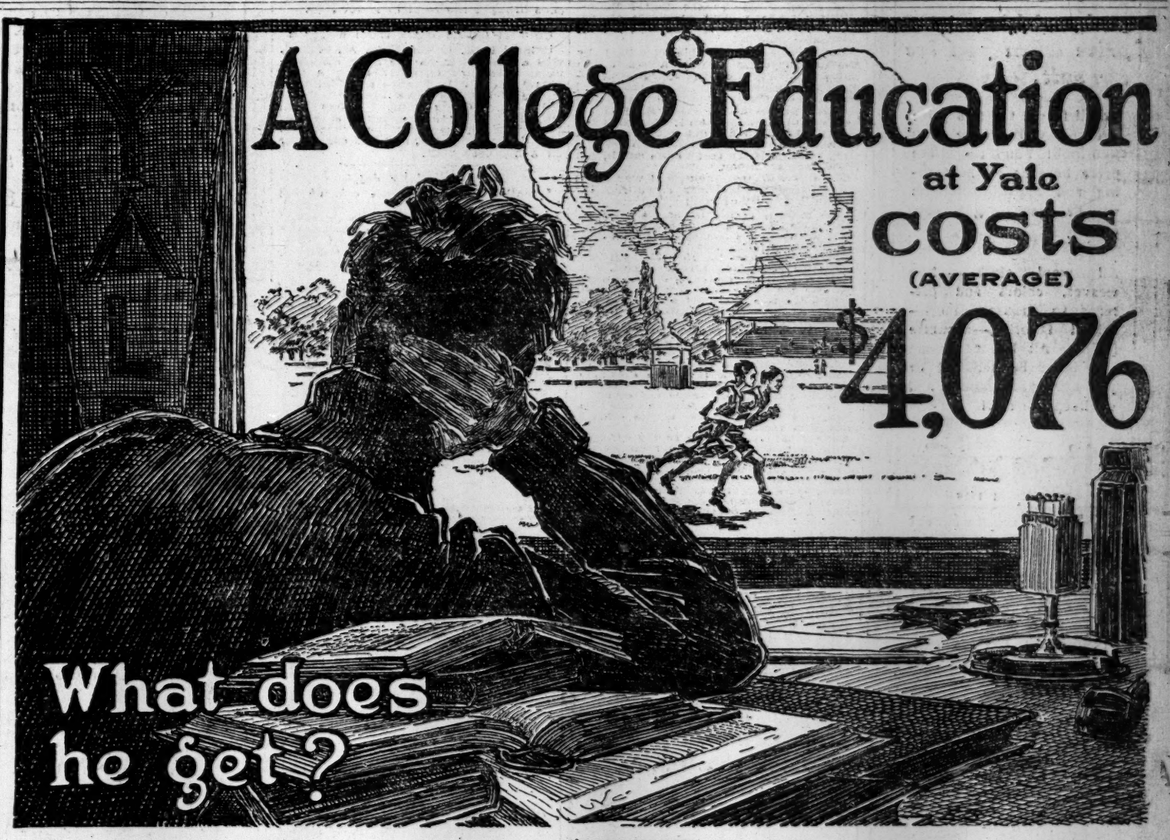

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Neither had FARADAY, perhaps the foremost name in 19th century science

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Neither did Quaker John DALTON, founder of modern chemistry; nor the explorer SCHLIEMANN, who became the finest Greek scholar of his time.

Neither did LINCOLN. Yet his Gettysburg Address is now one of the classics of the English language.

Neither did Charles DICKENS, nor scores of other famous writers.

Nor Horace GREELEY, nor Joseph PULITZER, nor the elder BENNETT, nor many another distinguished editor; nor scarce one of our great business geniuses, like ROCKEFELLER, or CARNEGIE, or James J. HILL.

YET most of these men (and most great men) had minds which were veritable mines of information.

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(And a very large number of them from Sir Walter SCOTT to the present day have been actual contributors to the Britannica, and helped to make it the famous work it is.)

Which Is Worth the More?

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GUARDSMEN TO GET WEST POINT CHANCE

Governor Authorized to Name Three from This State to Attend Academy.

WILL AID RECRUITING WORK

Enlistments in the Regular Army Have Doubled in the Last Month.

Governor Whitman, as Commander in Chief of the New York National Guard, has been empowered by the Government at Washington to appoint three members of the guard, who have seen one year's service, to take examinations at Fort Slocum next month for entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point. This information was received yesterday at the headquarters here of the committee in charge of the State troops' campaign to get 5,000 recruits from this city in the month of May.

The following official communication was given out for publication yesterday from National Guard headquarters concerning the chance of soldiers of the guard going to West Point:

Governor Whitman has been requested by the War Department to select three members of the New York National Guard with at least one year's service, nineteen to twenty-two years of age and unmarried, who are willing to enter West Point.

A communication was sent last Friday from Division Headquarters to all commanding officers directing them to send at once the names of candidates in their organizations. The three candidates chosen by Governor Whitman will report at Fort Slocum on June 6, where they will take the examinations for the United States Military Academy. Full particulars may be obtained at Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building.

There was considerable comment by guardsmen yesterday over a report that those favoring the Plattsburg encampment as against enlistment in the Guard had tied up with options all the advantageous places along Fifth Avenue for hanging out banners, and that when the Guard at length did get a place to put up a flag of its own, a large American flag, scarcely fifty feet to the south, hid the Guard's banner.

The following announcement was given out yesterday regarding recruiting for the militia in this State:

The military authorities of the State of New York on May 1 issued a call for 5,000 men to fill up the National Guard's quota to 26,000. Of this New York City must provide 3,000 men by May 31. Already close to 1,000 men have been enlisted, and if 1 per cent. of Saturday's marchers now answer the call, New York's National Guard, the finest and best equipped in the United States, will be recruited up to the maximum strength allowed by law.

We appeal to the patriotic of New York City for these men, and especially to employers. The National Guard is the practical, immediate, and economic solution of proper preparedness. It teaches a man to be a soldier without interfering with his job. This force is uniformed and equipped by the State without expense to those who join, and when in actual service officers and men receive pay according to their grade or rank. There are twenty different units in this city that have room for recruits—infantry, cavalry, coast and field artillery, ambulance company, field hospital, signal corps, motor battery, motor cycle, and supply troops. Besides men who carry rifles, there is room for cooks, blacksmiths, farriers, telegraph operators, linemen, engineers of all kinds, and musicians.

We especially ask that employers of large numbers of men in this city will follow the example set by certain patriotic concerns, and provide a fixed number of men, even a company, to the various regiments that seek recruits. The service would not interfere with their daily work in any particular, and would be a source of pleasure to them and profit to the city, State, and nation. The entire State forces have been ordered to Pine Camp, N. Y., or Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, in July for two weeks' training at absolutely no expense to the soldier.

He will be equipped, transported, and subsisted out of the $750,000 already set apart by the State and the United States for this purpose, and will receive in addition the minimum of $20 pay for the two weeks' service.

The National Guard authorities are very desirous of getting in touch with employers. If any firm, corporation, or private individual so desires, an officer will be sent to any place at any time to address a meeting of men who might be interested, to point out the advantages and privileges offered by the National Guard service. A letter making such a request addressed to Major Allan L. Reagan, National Guard Headquarters, Municipal Building, New York City, will receive prompt attention.

While the United States Army officers stationed here in charge of the recruiting departments in this city made no attempts last Saturday to get recruits from among the 135,000 marchers in the parade, it was announced yesterday by the officer in command that recruiting for the regular army had increased nearly twofold in the last month.

DR. WISE DEFENDS ZIONISM.

Denies Charge That There Is Anything un-American in Movement.

A meeting in the interests of the Zionist movement was held last night in Wadleigh High School, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, under the auspices of the Organized Zionists of Harlem. Dr. Henry Keller presided and the chief speaker was the Rev. Dr. S. S. Wise.

Dr. Wise said the movement had been termed un-American, but that the charge was utterly untrue. In speaking of Louis Brandeis, whose appointment to the Supreme Court has met with resistance, Dr. Wise referred to him as a true American, a leader of the Zionists, and one of the noblest Jews of the race. He said the problem of Zionism was one that could be settled only through the will of the united Jewish peoples.

In response to the rabbi's appeal for funds, Camp 2 gave a check for $100, the Harlem Zion Society donated $50, the Young Women's Hebrew Association contributed $10, and gifts from the audience brought the total to about $800.

Colonel Lewis Back from Europe.

Colonel I. N. Lewis, U. S. A., retired, was a passenger on the liner Philadelphia, arriving yesterday after a two years' absence in France and England, where the Allies have been using his light, quick-firing gun. He has been manufacturing the weapons at a rate of 500 a week, he said, for the French and British Governments, and had come over on a business visit.

Boy Killed by Auto.

Timothy Cahill, 8 years old, of 863 West Forty-second Street, was struck and knocked down at Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue yesterday by an automobile driven by Herbert Whitney of 104 West Ninety-sixth Street, and died an hour later. Witnesses exonerated Whitney.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Counting the Cost

Through the courtesy of a distinguished statesman, the Harriman National Bank is enabled to offer some figures, full of significance, for the consideration of American business men.

Enlisted in the Union Army alone during the Civil War were 2,778,304 men, of which number less than one-fourth were more than twenty-one years old.

10 years and under	25	17 years and under	844,891
11 years " "	38	18 years " "	1,151,438
12 years " "	225	18 to 22 years	2,159,798
13 years " "	300	22 to 26 years	618,311
14 years " "	1,523	26 to 45 years	46,462
15 years " "	104,987	45 years and older	16,071
16 years " "	231,051		

Mark the fact that the man vitally interested is aged between 18 and 22 years, or just when he is casting his first vote. This young man is allowed no other voice than his vote in the councils of State until he is 25 years old, the minimum age for election to the House of Representatives, or 30 years old for election to the Senate. Thus, while it is in the power of Congressmen to deliberate upon his fate, he has no part in these deliberations until he has attained the requisite age.

If a man is competent to fight for his country in the wisdom and discretion of his representative, then he should be competent himself to fill the office. If it is the young man's duty to defend the country, it is the duty of Congress to equip and prepare him. He needs at Washington men of sympathetic intelligence, while what he now has at Washington is a body of men who clamor for war, in the event of which they would not be compelled to participate, men who are apathetic, if not out of sympathy, toward the one piece of legislation by which they might redeem themselves—preparedness.

Let Congress read the handwriting on the wall.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HOPING FOR THE BEST

To select a contractor at random in the hope that he will prove to be satisfactory is about as dangerous as walking off a cliff and hoping for the best.

The only safe way to select a contractor is to judge him on his record and employ him on his merit.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

USOLINE

The ORIGINAL RUSSIAN MINERAL OIL that originated in America the treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

Your Druggist Sells USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

"Our Cashier Has Defaulted!"

Should your partner or business associate tell you this some morning it might mean disaster to your business. Of course, employees usually are honest, but you can be assured of prompt reimbursement, should a defalcation occur, if you bond your employees in

American Surety Co of New York
Founded 1884.

100 Broadway
(Telephone Rector 9585.)

189 Montague St.—B'KLYN. Tel. Main 1468
Branch Offices & Agencies Throughout America

Storage for Silverware

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES, $5 YEAR

The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co

Lex. Ave. & 43d St. 7th Ave. & 52d St.

"THE ORIGINAL THEME" NO SUBSTITUTE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

You can't beat the sun
—for good, cheap light

Rice's Mill White on ceilings and walls gives a glossy, tile-like surface that increases daylight 19% to 36%.

Rice's is made by an exclusive process. Stays white longest. Sanitary. Can be applied over old cold water paint. Used in 3,000 plants.

Send for free booklet, "More Light!"
U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence and New York.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY.

FROM INSIDE WITH **SMOOTH-ON** IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR

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Norfolk and Western Railway

for

Safety—Comfort
Efficient Service

Shortest Route
to
Chattanooga Birmingham
Memphis Nashville
Vicksburg and New Orleans
Also operates through Pullman Service to
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
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The Shenandoah Valley
Stop-overs at
Luray Caverns—Grottoes—Natural Bridge
Special Tours to these Nature Wonders

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FOWNES SILK GLOVES FOR MEN

Stylish, comfortable and sanitary. Worn by good dressers when heavier gloves are too warm.

Ideal for travelling.

Fownes quality and Fownes name in every pair.

Latest shades.

Double-tipped.

Ask your dealer.

Velvet Joe's Able Assistants—

MOTHER Nature and Father Time made diamonds out of carbon. But pshaw! Look what their method does with tobacco. Two years of it make VELVET.

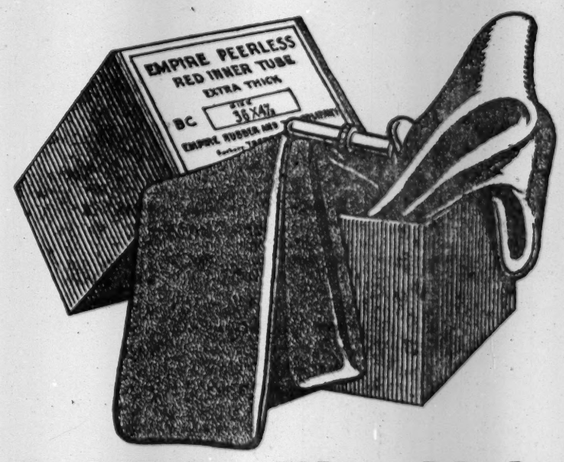
Velvet Joe.

FOR VELVET is matured by two full years of ageing in Nature's way. The result is that mellow, aged-in-the-wood smoothness that no other smoking tobacco possesses.

You can't get that smoothness in any other way.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

10c Tins
5c Metal-lined Bags
One Pound Glass Humidors



Red Tubes Were Made Before Red Tires

Our "Peerless" and "Standard" Red Inner Tubes are known to every experienced motorist. It was the great success of these tubes that led to the introduction of our now famous Empire Red Tires.

When you buy a tube, specify the Empire "Peerless" or "Standard" Red Tube. The "Peerless" is extra heavy—30% heavier than the ordinary tube and will stretch 7½ times its length without a strain or break and jump back in perfect shape.

Empire Red Tubes WEAR LONGEST

"Peerless" and "Standard"

Empire Red Tubes are thick and tough and stretchy. They never get brittle or spongy. The heat of friction never bothers them. They can be vulcanized and patched over and over again.

The Empire "Standard" is of the same quality of rubber, but only about the weight of the average tube of unknown or uncertain quality.

See the Empire man today and get equipped with Empire Red Tubes and Tires—the unbeatable combination.

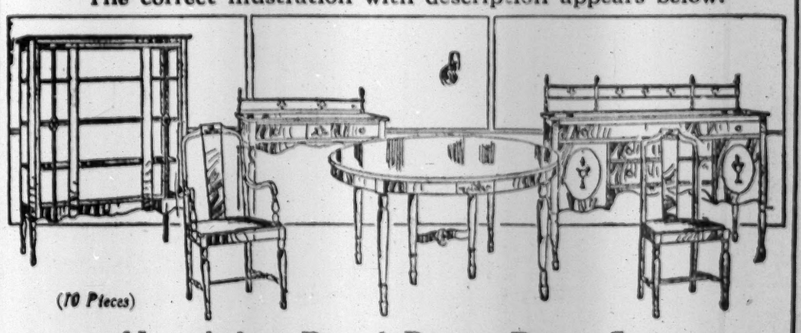
EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.
New York City Branch, 240 West 55th St.
Newark Branch, 889 Broad St.
Brooklyn Agency, Farrell Auto Co., 1178 Bedford Ave.
Home Office and Factory, Trenton, N. J.

Uptown 22-24-26 West 34th Street — **SPEAR & CO.** — Downtown Sixth Avenue At Sixteenth Street

A CORRECTION

THE incorrect illustration appeared in connection with the Heppelwhite Suite advertised in The Times yesterday.

The correct illustration with description appears below.



(10 Pieces)

Heppelwhite Period Dining Room Suite

The illustration portrays a reproduction of a genuine Heppelwhite Period Suite, finished beautifully in rich Mahogany. Note the dainty and graceful lines throughout, the ornate carvings and the lattice and fretwork on the Buffet and Serving Table. Even though you may not care to purchase at this time, we feel your inspection of this Suite will repay you. The Arm Chair and Two Side Chairs are covered with Genuine Blue Leather Seats..... $298.50

Uptown 22-24-26 W. 34th Street Open Saturday Evenings — **SPEARS** 22-24-26 WEST THIRTY FOURTH STREET — Downtown Sixth Avenue At Sixteenth Street Open Saturday Evenings

H. B. WARNER SEEN IN A CLERICAL ROLE

Turns from "Crook" Plays to a Film Romance of the Pulpit.

"ALIEN SOULS" AT RIALTO

Hazel Dawn at the Strand in "The Feud Girl"—New Film Play at Academy.

"The Market of Vain Desire," a film boasting the svelt figure of Henry B. Warner at the Rialto yesterday, may be considered a success whether its producers meant it to be taken seriously or humorously, for in any event it is funny and a film that can create laughter is not in vain. Not even the testimony of the gentlemanly press agent, whose glib typewriter announced that the picture "is a serious discussion of the tendency of some rich Americans to barter their daughters in marriage for a title, that frankly follows the Triangle policy of assaying motion picture values from a literary standpoint" can dim the mirth it is bound to create.

The vision of the sleek Mr. Warner in close-ups, knitting his brow as he sits in his pastor's study trying to solve the problems of his parish, is delightful. Shades of Jimmy Valentine and the other arch crooks Mr. Warner has essayed! This sleek parson loves a girl whose parents are about to marry her to an impecunious Count, and when he is convinced that there is no other way of halting the ceremony he decides to try a daring plan.

From the pulpit he delivers a sizzling sermon on the sin of loveless marriages and then, to drive his argument home, he brings in a woman of the streets, who, he points out, is no worse than the woman of society who would sell her soul in the market of vain desire. Many views of the congregation squirming and whispering and of the girl, the Count, mamma and papa writhing under the excoriation.

Of course the sermon is too convincing not to accomplish its purpose and the Count is sent scurrying, but not before he has visited the minister in his study and smoking jacket, and knocked him senseless with his cane. The cowardly blow was all that was needed to bring the girl to her senses and the minister.

Much more clever than the photoplay itself were the atmospheric sketches that adorned the subtitles of the film. These little pictures were not only decorative but they were imaginative.

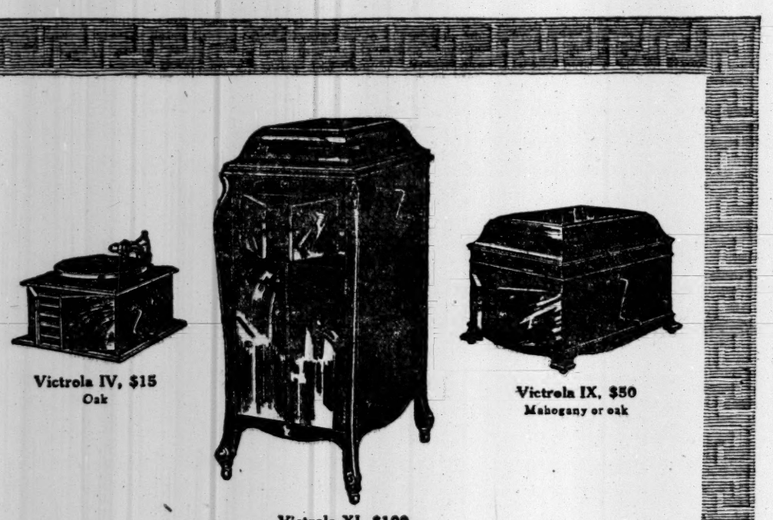
While Mr. Warner's shadow was exhorting his avowedly fashionable congregation on the Rialto screen, further down the street in the Broadway a group of movie players were struggling with the same theme. "Alien Souls" was the title of the picture which told the story of a Japanese maiden who was sought by a wicked American youth because he believed her wealthy. He was foiled in the last reel by one of her own countrymen.

Sessue Hayakawa acted the latter rôle for the picture. Mr. Hayakawa is a Japanese actor, who has been seen in a number of the Lasky pictures, notably in "The Cheat." In that photodrama his rôle was one calculated to invite the hisses of the audience, and it is related that "Alien Souls" was written to provide him with a more popular rôle. He is a clever screen artist, though his part in the "The Cheat" was better adapted to his talents.

At the Strand yesterday Hazel Dawn, the pink apparition of "The Pink Lady" of some seasons ago, was seen in a picture entitled "The Feud Girl." "Sins of Men," featuring Stuart Holmes and Dorothy Bernard, was the offering at the Academy of Music. "Susan Rocks the Boat," with Dorothy Gish and Owen Moore, will be shown today at the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

Elephants to Chase Eliza on Ice.

The players who appear in the Hippodrome spectacle have arranged a novel entertainment to raise money for their Sick and Vacation Fund. During the last week in May a special performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given by members of the company. Toto, the clown, will appear as Little Eva, Nat Willis will be the Topsy, John Philip Sousa will impersonate Uncle Tom, and Charlotte will have no trouble imitating Eliza crossing the ice on skates. The Hippodrome elephants will replace the customary bloodhounds, and the scenery will be a la Elizabethan and painted by the sign painters of the institution.



Victrola IV, $15
Oak

Victrola IX, $50
Mahogany or oak

Victrola XI, $100
Mahogany or oak

Every home can have a *genuine* Victrola

With a Victrola as low as $15 and others gradually ranging up to the magnificent Victrola XVI at $200 (more decorative styles at higher figures)—why should you longer deny yourself the pleasure they give you?

When these wonderful instruments bring right into your home a wealth of the world's best music, fairly dazzling in the wideness of its scope and the array of talented artists interpreting it, you surely don't want to deny yourself and family this great pleasure!

No home can afford to be without the exquisite music produced by this greatest of all musical instruments.

Any Victor dealer will gladly show you the complete line of Victors and Victrolas and play the music you know and like best, which is the only way for you to personally judge its capabilities of satisfying *your* musical longings.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

The instrument of the world's greatest artists

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Styles* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

SECRETARY DANIELS DENIES HE'LL RESIGN

Says He Expects to Help in the Campaign, but Will Not Quit Office to Do So.

SPEAKS IN CHURCHES HERE

Defends Ordering Battleships on Reserve, Asserting Vessels Involved All Need Overhauling.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy delivered two addresses here last night on preparedness and naval conditions, in which he replied to criticism of his administration of naval affairs. Later he denied emphatically a report from Washington that he contemplated resigning from the Cabinet to work in President Wilson's campaign. Former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, who resigned his diplomatic post to manage the President's campaign, was one of the Secretary's visitors yesterday at the Martinique. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Daniels said:

"There is no truth in the rumor of my resignation, but I do expect to take an active part in the Presidential campaign."

"Your policy of reducing the first line of battleships from twenty-one to sixteen ships has been criticised," he was reminded. "What is the cause of this change at this time?"

The Secretary said it was necessary to put certain ships, which include the Wisconsin, Missouri, and North Dakota, in reserve temporarily to bring them to the proper state of physical efficiency. He cited the North Dakota, the turbines of which would have to be overhauled, he said. All the reserve warships, he added, were manned by 40 per cent. of their regular crews, but at any time could be fully manned by additions from the Naval Militia. He said:

"It has been customary to hold ships in reserve when necessary with not more than 25 per cent. of the regular crews, whereas today none is lower manned than the 40 per cent rate. One of the reserve ships will soon again go into commission on a practice cruise with men from the Naval Academy."

Speaks at Two Churches.

The Secretary made his first address at Grace M. E. Church in West 104th Street. He spoke next at the Metropolitan Temple, after which he returned to Washington. In substance, his speeches were the same. At Grace Church, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Reisner, introduced him as a "hard-working member of the President's Cabinet, against whom much unjust calumny had been leveled." The Rev. Dr. Chester C. Marshall, pastor of the Temple, referred to the work of the Secretary as "an efficient administration of the Navy."

This statement on the preparedness parade here on Saturday was made by the Secretary:

"That mighty, human, and living petition of 150,000 persons, who marched on your streets yesterday, was an expression of the desire for preparedness which Congress cannot ignore, and one which expresses the sentiment, the spirit, and the desire from the hearts of the people of this country for adequate national defense and safety for the nation."

Speaking of the time needed for adequate preparedness, the Secretary said it required three years for the building of a dreadnought and that no battleship could be built within the term of the Administration which authorized its construction. Referring to the decrease of the army and slow progress of naval development since the Spanish-American war, when it was thought this country had nothing to fear for the future and had become lax in national defense measures, Secretary Daniels said:

"We are now trying to repair this neglect in the navy. We have sixty-six ships in commission. We are building some sixty vessels of various types. We have 7,000 more men to man the ships than at the beginning of this Administration, and I want to emphasize the fact, that, in all the history of our country, the people have had cause in every engagement, in which the navy has taken part to feel proud of the navy.

Calls Criticism Unjust.

"Although the navy ought to be increased—and will be increased by this Congress—much of the criticism leveled at personnel or at its physical condition is a libel upon the brave men who man the ships—upon fleets and men, in the essential features, unequaled by any navy in the world.

"When I entered the Cabinet it was found that it had been difficult to get even enough men that were authorized by law. Now the enlistment has reached the limit allowed by the law."

He referred to the educational and vocational instruction introduced in the navy during the present Administration as one of its most successful policies.

"As a result," said he, "the papers of a discharged member of the navy are a sufficient passport to get him employment in any factory in the country. So well known has this become that in a certain city where there are a number of munition factories a man was found who had printed and forged discharge papers of the navy and had sold them to applicants for work in these plants.

"We are making an American Navy. No man is enlisted today who is not an American. And he is given every opportunity to develop the best that is in him. When he leaves the navy he is a capable and productive member of industrial life, whose services are always in demand. That is what our instruction has accomplished for the men of the naval forces. Where it was formerly the rule that not more than 52 per cent. of the men re-enlisted, 85 per cent. of them are now re-enlisting. Now we are receiving appeals from parents to get their sons in the service. Before it was often the case to get appeals to get them out of it.

"We expect to get men enough to man, to full capacity, all the ships in commission and now building—I know that I am going to get this from Congress—a bigger navy and every man we want and need.

"We are strengthening and increasing the navy systematically and rapidly. But above all, we have raised the standards. We believe in the American Navy today that every enlisted man carries in his ditty box the star of an Admiral."

The Secretary said he hoped that at the end of the war this country would be so well prepared that its effect would be felt by other nations in arranging for world peace. He said he would like to see the President supported by an adequate army and navy sitting in a council of the nations, not to make war, but by a show of actual power, to enforce rules for international peace.

FLOWER HOSPITAL APPEALS.

Has to Refuse Cases Daily for Lack of Room, Trustees Say.

Lack of accommodations in the public wards of Flower Hospital, at Sixty-third Street and Avenue A, forms the subject of an appeal for funds issued yesterday by the Trustees. They say in part:

"Our public hospital has no suitable admitting ward. Too many cases must be taken to the medical or surgical wards immediately they come in. This is contrary to the best practice. There should be a special ward to allow of proper diagnosis of each case before being admitted to the regular ward. Many cases should be in that ward for from twelve to twenty-four hours after admittance to the hospital.

"The number of public beds is inadequate by half. Cases have to be refused daily for want of room, and the number is increasing. Fifteen calls are received each day from within the radius of the hospital's district, bounded by Forty-second Street, Ninety-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, and the East River. The hospital has the ground upon which to erect a building, but lacks the necessary funds. Donations should be sent to Henry L. Langhaar, Treasurer."

ELECT M'COMBS CHAIRMAN.

Young Men's Democratic League a Model Organization, He Says.

After he had been selected as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League at a meeting held yesterday at 1,368 Broadway, William F. McCombs announced that when he attended the Democratic Convention next month in St. Louis, he would urge that organizations like the league be formed in all the larger cities of the country to aid in the Presidential campaign.

The officers elected for the year are Frank B. Shelley, President; William McCarthy, Herman Obertubessing, and Salvatore Cotillo, Vice Presidents; Francis D. Gallatin, Treasurer, and Paul J. McCauley, Secretary. Besides Mr. McCombs, the Advisory Committeemen are John F. Galvin, William Harmon Black, John W. Keller, and Alfred J. Talley.

THOMPSON NO CANDIDATE.

Senator Says He Has Never Considered Running for Governor.

Senator George F. Thompson issued a statement yesterday denying that he had ever considered himself a possible candidate for Governor. He said that his words had been misinterpreted in stories published yesterday which made it appear that he might become a candidate. Senator Thompson said:

"I had a very satisfactory interview with the Governor on Saturday, chiefly concerning the district I represent and regarding the appointment of a Justice of the Supreme Court from there. As to my running for Governor, I desire to state that I am not a candidate, nor have I ever considered the matter. Any other assertion is erroneous. Further than that, it would be egotistical for me to presume to be a candidate against Governor Whitman.

"At present I am mostly concerned with the investigation of the Public Service Commission. The Governor and I also discussed this investigation, in which he is interested. I am confident that no misunderstanding exists between the Governor and myself."

Winners in Movie Contest.

The names of six young women who were chosen from 700 entrants in a motion picture contest conducted by the International Film Company during the movie exposition at Madison Square Garden last week were announced yesterday. They will be made members of the stock company of the International. They were selected wholly for their appearance. The winners were Misses Mary Cranston, 122 West Forty-ninth Street; Helene Montrose, care the Gaiety Theatre; Frieda Petersen, P. O. Box 1851; Julia Dorland, 117 East Seventeenth, and May Brown, 223 West Eighty-third.

MARY GARDEN COMES BACK.

Here to Collect Funds for Hospital and See Mr. Carnegie.

Mary Garden, the American operatic soprano, returned yesterday from Paris on the American liner Philadelphia to discuss a contract for next season with the Chicago Grand Opera Company and will go back to Paris in three weeks.

The singer, who has lost about thirty pounds in weight since last Summer, said she had not been singing abroad except for the soldiers.

"I have two missions to perform while I am here," she added. "One is to collect money for my hospital at Surennes, near Paris. With it I shall provide maimed French soldiers with artificial limbs. The other is to see Andrew Carnegie. There is a Scottish hospital for wounded soldiers which has been established recently in the Rue Chaussée in the old Latin Quarter near the Luxembourg, and I have promised the founders that I will see Mr. Carnegie and ask him for a check to help keep up the hospital."

Miss Garden said that she had seen Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in her new one-act playlet, "La Cathédrale." She did not think the famous French actress would be able to stand the strain of coming to America.

"HOW BRITAIN PREPARED."

Motion Pictures of England at War to be Shown Here.

The motion pictures of England at war authorized by the British Government will be shown here two weeks from tonight at the Lyceum Theatre. A special showing of the films will be given tomorrow night in Washington before the National Press Club and to this exhibition President Wilson and his official family have been invited. Later in the week members of Congress and representatives of the Army, Navy, and National Guard of the District of Columbia will see the pictures.

The films were taken under the authority of the British Government by Charles Urban, inventor of the kinemacolor process and official photographer of the British Government. It was Mr. Urban who photographed the Durbar festivities in India some years ago in motion pictures. "How Britain Prepared," as the new films are called, shows all the details of the raising and training of Kitchener's army and of the intensive work of munition making. There are also pictures taken on the flagship Queen Elizabeth and on other warships on duty in the North Sea.

Miss Crosman to Aid Sir Herbert.

Sir Herbert Tree announced yesterday that he had engaged Henrietta Crosman to play Mistress Page in his production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." This is the rôle in which Miss Crosman was recently seen at the Criterion. Constance Collier will be the Mistress Ford of the revival and Lyn Harding will play Master Ford. No definite date has been decided upon, but it will follow shortly after "The Merchant of Venice," the last performances of which have been announced.

Community Masque Box Auction.

An auction sale of boxes for the opening performance of the community masque, "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," May 23 in the stadium of City College, will be held Thursday afternoon in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. William A. Brady has contributed the use of the theatre and the auctioneers will be Viola Allen, Margaret Wycherly, Hedwig Reicher, Edith Wynne Matthison, Mary Lawton, Thais Lawton, Thomas A. Wise, John Drew, Howard Kyle, Frederick Lewis, and David Bispham.

"The Tempest" to Go on Tour.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Drama Society held yesterday at the home of the President, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, it was decided that the production of "The Tempest" at the Century should be sent on a tour of the chief cities next season. Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago will be included in the tour. It was also decided to present "A Midsummer Night's Dream" next season as the second of the annual productions the society contemplates making.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Friars have asked a group of popular actresses to help them auction seats tomorrow afternoon for their forthcoming Friars' frolic. Billie Burke, Lillian Russell, Jane Cowl, Louise Dresser, and Elizabeth Murray have promised to demonstrate their abilities as saleswomen. The latest addition to the list of stars who will take part in the frolic is Al Jolson. Mr. Jolson will not be able to make the tour, but he will appear in the performance at the New Amsterdam.

Mrs. A. B. Woods, wife of the theatrical manager, will start Thursday on her annual transcontinental tour in a motor car. Her destination will be Nome, Alaska, and she expects to motor as far as Portland and then take steamer from there.

"Police," one of the films Charles Chaplin made while he was still with Essanay, will be shown next week at the Rialto. "The Floorwalker," the first Mutual Chaplin film, will be exhibited for the first time at the New York today.

Hazel Dawn will see herself as others see her tonight when she will occupy a box at the Strand for the showing of her picture, "The Feud Girl." In honor of the visiting star the orchestra will play selections from "The Pink Lady."

William Faversham has decided to return to Shakespearean repertoire next season. After a brief tour of New England in "The Hawk" he will present a repertoire that will include "Romeo and Juliet," "Julius Caesar," "Hamlet," and "Othello."

Mme. Christine Langhan, who sang at the entertainment at the Hippodrome last night, has offered prizes of $5 each to the five newsboys whose conduct during their stay in camp this Summer is most manly. Richard S. Cruming, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Home, is to be the Judge. Mme. Langhan, before her marriage, was connected with the Royal Opera House in Berlin.

Mrs. Emma Garrett Boyd will give a lecture on Lord Dunsany and his plays Wednesday night in the Art Club of Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, 802 Broadway. One of Lord Dunsany's plays was produced recently at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Edward J. Bowes, who is Margaret Illington's husband, has been made a member of the firm of Selwyn & Co. He will be the general manager of the company.

Roshanara, dancer of Oriental dances, will produce an elaborate East Indian sketch depicting the life of the harem and temple girls of India shortly at the Palace. A musical score has been composed for the sketch, and Fred Herrendean has written the lyrics.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 2
All Star Musical & Novelty Benefit
For the ACTORS' FUND of AMERICA
Courtesy Directors Met. Opera House
GERALDINE FARRAR
ANTONIO SCOTTI RITA FORNIA
ANGELO BADA PIETRO AUDISIO
With Chorus in 2d Act of "Mme. Butterfly."
LOUISA VALLANI
A. de SEGUROLA ANNA FITZIU
and the DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
KREISLER GODOWSKY
Under the Musical Direction of GEORGIO POLACCO
Metropolitan Orchestra and Ballet
EDNA MAY, ANNETTE KELLERMANN
BERNARD GRANVILLE, EVA SWAIN
Special Novelties to Be Announced.
Prices: $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
BOXES, $25 and $30.
1000 GOOD SEATS $1 & $1.50

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
SOTHERN IF I WERE KING
THIS WEEK
For the benefit of two thousand English actors who have gone to the front.
NEXT WEEK
For the benefit of British Red Cross, excepting Mr. Sothern's final night and farewell, May 27, which will be for the Actors' Fund of America.

Strand B'way & 47 St. NOON to 11:30 P.M. HAZEL DAWN in "THE FEUD GIRL." Next Week—BLANCHE SWEET, "The Thousand Dollar Husband."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. RIO GRANDE LAST 8 TIMES
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Last Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES. The Heart of Wetona
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evenings at 8. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday at 2. Last Times—Sir Herbert Tree's Production of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice for a limited number of performances, with ELSIE FERGUSON | TREE | LYN HARDING. Julian L'Estrange and Company of 100.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. Tonight—Royal Marimba Band. DANCE MUSIC PAR EXCELLENCE
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL
Mitzi in "Pom-Pom" at the Geo. M. Cohan Thea., B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE. It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN
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CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. THIS is the LAST WEEK of The MELODY of YOUTH. Have You Seen It?
CENTURY LAST WEEK. Shakspere's TEMPEST. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:30. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Thursday & Friday Matinees (3 o'clock), 25c to $1
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN. IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH. THE GREAT LOVER
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. The Boomerang
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Friday & Sat. Evs. & Sat. Mat. MAY 19 & 20. LAMBS *ALL STAR* GAMBOL. 150 GREATEST NAMES OF THE STAGE in the Most Notable Program Ever Offered. BOX OFFICE SALE OPENS TODAY, 9 A. M.
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HIP HIP HOORAY. Mat. Daily 25c to 1.00. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Evenings 25c to 1.50. 1274 PEOPLE | SOUSA & BAND | ICE BALLET. HIPPODROME
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today, Charlie Chaplin in "The Floorwalker," & Dorothy Gish in "Susan Rocks the Boat." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra. Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FLOORWALKER," & BIG VAUD. SHOW. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
COLUMBIA — EXTRA! BEGINNING MATINEE TODAY TWICE DAILY. NEW ALL-SUMMER SHOW! LEW KELLY and Big Company. Superb Production. HELLO NEW YORK By JUNIE McCREE. Seats on Sale for First Four Weeks.
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RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15—25—50c. H. B. Warner in a Triangle Picture, "The Market of Vain Desire." Orchestra of 35 Soloists. KEYSTONE COMEDY.
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By Virtue of an Execution, I Will Sell To-morrow, Tuesday, May 16th, at 10 A. M., at 269 Madison Street,

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Newly painted and overhauled, electric lights and horn, and fully equipped with Speedometer, top and wind shield. Demonstration if desired.

B. HORN, Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February, 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October, 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be thereafter debarred.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1916.

THE PARADE AND ITS MARSHAL.

The preparedness parade of Saturday was the largest demonstration of its kind in American history, but its size was not its most memorable feature. A spirit of enthusiasm pervaded the line from morning until night. Many thousands of men and women thus testified to their sincere belief in the beneficence and permanence of American institutions. These representatives of all the useful activities of life in the great city devoted themselves to the labor of the day with splendid energy because they believe that their country is worthy of protection.

Enthusiasm for a great cause made the demonstration triumphant, made it an influence that will be felt throughout the land. The marchers made the parade, but its celerity of movement, the unfailing perfection of alignment, the absence of the delays and misunderstandings which have tended to spoil so many parades of former years, were due to the talent for organization, the command of detail, and the personal force of the Grand Marshal, Mr. CHARLES H. SHERRILL. We have never had a big civic demonstration so well managed. Mr. SHERRILL has had his victories before now, since his days in the sporting fields at Yale. He has served his country ably in diplomacy. He has written books, and practiced law, and he has gained distinction as an organizer in political work. But although he served as Colonel and Aide de Camp on the staffs of two Governors of this State, he has had no large military experience. Yet he handled his forces Saturday with the skill of a trained commander.

The parade Mr. SHERRILL directed expressed the spirit and the will of this city and the whole country in regard to national defense. But more must be done to stir the dull Congressional mind. When will Chicago have its parade? Every large city must do its share. The cause of preparedness has not been in greater danger this year than it is in the present hour. A pitiful compromise has been reached on the Military bill which, if it is accepted, will leave us with an inadequate army and no provision for a force of citizen volunteers trained by experienced soldiers. New York has spoken its mind. The rest of the country must awaken to the perils of the situation.

THE TRADE EMBARGO.

A novel turn has been given to the railway embargo. Originally it was regarded as a confession of inability to accommodate shippers. It has been turned into a disclosure of the shippers' inability to take care of the railways' deliveries. That is to say, the congestion of the terminals appears to be due not to the inability of the railways to move the cars, but to the inability of the receivers to remove the freight which they had ordered and which the railways tendered them.

The congestion is not worst here, although the embargo here receives most attention. Conditions are worst throughout New England, which is one great terminal. Even last year the New Haven placed 10,000 cars in position for unloading each day, and shippers unloaded only 6,000. The New Haven now is placing 13,000 cars for unloading daily, and the shippers are unloading only 5,000. Their efficiency in their own affairs and their own interest has decreased while the railways' has increased. The shippers ordered more than they needed, and more than they could handle six months ago, and there is now an accumulation due to them, not to the railways.

Accordingly, the embargo now is directed against individual shippers, and there has been an increase in rates designed to penalize them for delays which punish others by reduction of their accommodations. The implications of this action are more important than the incident itself. The embargo has been thought to signify that the railways ought to increase the number of their cars and enlarge their costly terminals. The shoe is now on the other foot. The facilities in this respect are shown to be equal to present necessities, provided they are used to best advantage. No doubt an increase of facilities will become necessary, but there is a demonstration that the railways are more efficient than their customers.

PLIGHT OF THE NAVY.

Coincident with our great demonstration for preparedness was the retirement of six serviceable warships by order of Secretary DANIELS, for the reason that the navy has not men enough for them, now that the Nevada and Oklahoma are to be manned and men will soon be needed for the Pennsylvania. Last year the Secretary in his pacifist mood set his face against a proposed increase of enlisted men in the navy, though it was demanded by the approaching completion of new ships. The ships retired are all battleships and all are needed in the Pacific and Asiatic fleets. But Mr. DANIELS is fond of retiring ships. The small crews to be kept on board the six now to be retired, and the many others lying idle in navy yards, will have time to read moral books and gain intellectual improvement. There is no way out of this difficulty. More of the lately authorized battleships will be ready next year, and with the small navy idea dominant in Washington there will be no way to man them except by placing older ships in retirement. On the Pacific we have poor substitutes for modern fleets. The Atlantic fleet, instead of being enlarged by the addition of ships newly commissioned, is actually to be decreased in size.

Meanwhile, the bill for naval extension is slowly forming in the House Naval Committee. Ten days ago announcement was made that a vote on the number of new ships authorized would be reached last Thursday, but there has been no vote. From time to time a statement is given out for publication of some provision of the bill, but these statements are not final and they are not to be relied upon. The only thing certain about the Naval bill is that there will be a fierce fight in Congress against any reasonable provision for increased defense that it contains. The number of ships it provides for, large or small, will be questioned, and so will the number of men. There is no doubt in the minds of the American people as to what their navy should be. We need more superdreadnoughts and at least six large battle cruisers. We need scout cruisers and destroyers, submarines and aeroplanes. We need men to man the new ships and all the old ones that are still serviceable. At least 25,000 new recruits are required. Besides strengthening the Atlantic fleet our fleets on the Pacific must be made serviceable. A General Staff for the navy is essential. It is extremely doubtful if the bill will meet these requirements, and, if it does, Congressional opposition to its provisions will surely be protracted and bitter. It is difficult to put pork in a naval bill.

WATER RATES AND METERS.

The Governor has signed the bill, previously approved by the Mayor, to amend the Charter of Greater New York in the matter of water charges and water meters. It seems that the municipal waterworks, soon to take on the carrying charges of the Catskill enterprise, will run behind for several years unless they earn more money. At present a little more than half the city revenue from that source comes from selling water by meter. The big "modern" apartment houses cannot be metered. Under the present system they pay frontage rates, from 30 to 40 per cent. of what the meter rates would be.

According to the department, existing frontage and fixture rates on residential premises "have no relation "whatever to the amount of water "actually used"; in districts of detached houses of irregular shapes, frontage rates "have little or no "relation to the necessary or proper "uses of water." "Tens of thousands" of premises, used in part for business, are partly metered accordingly. These bear a double charge, frontage rates for the building, meter rates for a part. While the Commissioner can order meters to be installed in business premises, he can't have them put in residential premises, gigantic apartment houses included, without consent of the Board of Aldermen, and, under existing law, as interpreted by the Corporation Counsel, the board has no power, in giving that consent, to classify residential premises, but must consent to "all or none, at one and the same time." The wooden stupidity of such a provision is irritating, but it is genuine New York.

So, too, are the facts that a property owner has not the right to demand a meter in any case, though meters have been installed in property just like his own, and that about 13,000 meters, most of them survivals from private or village services and thence passing to the city, are unauthorized. Two private companies now serve more than 20,000 meters. The city must be authorized to take these over or they cannot be legally maintained. The city has not the power to fix a service or minimum charge, "an essential part of every rational schedule." Naturally; but in assuming that schedules should be rational, does the department put too much burden on legislative wisdom? The property owner has to pay for putting in and maintaining the meter. It is actually furnished and repaired by the plumber. "Every installation or repair is a separate job, with the result that it often costs more to get "a meter repaired than the price of "a new meter." Here, at least, is old, familiar ground. We all bow to the supremacy of the plumber. When the meter is taken out for repair it is not usual to put another in its place. For some time, possibly for some months, there is no way of measuring the water used in the interim.

Curiously enough, the Commissioner by himself has had more power over the rates and regulations of the private companies that supply water to some 400,000 persons than, with the rest of the city authorities put together, he had over the city's water regulations and rates. He holds that the extension of the meter system, under proper service and minimum charges, is inevitable, not only for reasons of revenue and fair distribution of burdens, but to prevent water waste. In 1915 Flatbush, whose rates are mostly frontage, was supplied at the rate of 120 gallons a day for every head of her 95,000 inhabitants; Newtown, where meters are "all but universal," used about 55 gallons a day for each of her 150,000 heads.

The department reported recently that it had "practically reached "the end of its rope in the extension "of the meter system unless it can "get legislative relief." The new law for that purpose gives the Commissioner the authority, in his discretion, to install meters in all places connected with the water supply; provides, with the consent of the Aldermen, for city ownership, maintenance, and repair of meters; gives every property owner the right to demand a meter if his premises are connected with the water supply; authorizes the fixing of annual service and minimum charges and the application of the service charge revenues to financing the meter system. These are the essential features of a plan which seems reasonable, sound, just, and necessary.

IS MR. CHAMBERLAIN DEFEATED?

Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon began his legislative work in this session of Congress by introducing a bill making military training compulsory. As Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate he promised an adequate measure for land defense and worked vigorously on its preparation. The Senate bill, when finished, provided for a regular army of 250,000 men, including, of course, the noncombatants of the Quartermaster and Hospital Corps, and a force of volunteers, to aggregate 260,000, under the direct control of the War Department. The plan for alleged Federalization of the organized militia was included, but the country had made up its mind to accept this, in view of the other promised measures for defense, which were moderate but would suffice for a time.

After tedious delay in conference the bill emerges shorn of all its best provisions. The army is to be composed of only 160,000 fighting men (gravely called a "minimum") and the provision for volunteers has disappeared. A huge political job, an expensive Government nitrate plant, balances the other political job of the bill, the Federalized militia. Has Mr. CHAMBERLAIN been overcome by that eminent pacifist and politician, Mr. HAY of Virginia? Thus far, Mr. HAY has carried every point. It is folly to talk of the increased army as one of 206,000 men. It includes the Quartermaster and Hospital Corps, which are not, by law, enumerated with the army, the Philippine Scouts and the Porto Rico Regiment. There is talk, idle talk, of a maximum of 175,000 in times of peace. But maximums are disregarded. Yet Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is reported to be cheerful over this wretched compromise. Certainly this is no triumph for the Oregon Senator, though it will generally be looked upon as an ample justification of the course of Judge GARRISON in withdrawing from the War Department.

NOTICE FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The special election held in the Second West Virginia Congress District Tuesday to choose a successor to the late Representative WILLIAM G. BROWN, Democrat, resulted in the choice of GEORGE M. BOWERS, Republican, by a small majority. The district is naturally and usually Republican. Republican divisions have prevailed in recent years. Mr. BROWN carried it in 1910, 1912, and 1914. In the latter year he got 20,659, Mr. BOWERS 19,309, the Progressive candidate 1,715. Toward the close of his campaign this year Mr. BOWERS, for some years United States Fish Commissioner under Mr. ROOSEVELT, asked and got a recommendation, a characteristically hearty "indorsement," from Mr. ROOSEVELT. The mollification of the Progressives caused the defeat of the Democrats, though the sacred high tariff will undoubtedly be hymned by the American Protective Tariff League as the architect of victory. The sacred tariff naught availed, however, until the Progressives had bowels of compassion.

The First and Third West Virginia Congress districts are represented in the present House by Democrats who squeezed in by means of the separate Progressive ticket. More notice to the Democrats in Congress that their majority and tenure are precarious and that they need to walk warily and behave themselves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Must They Admit Fallibility?

As the confidently expected denial that Captain BOY-ED had been decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle, Third Class, with Swords, has failed to come from Berlin, prophets who "knew" that the arrival, hot and indignant, of protests against the circulation of such a story could not be delayed more than a few hours find themselves confronted by the truly appalling possibility that they were wrong and will have to confess it. But even as the possibility, with each passing day, assumes closer and closer likeness to the probable—even should it become the actual—the prophets in question deserve the kindly sympathy due to the innocent and unfortunate, rather than the ridicule that folly and recklessness invite.

If ever an assumption seemed to be without an alternative it was theirs, that at a time when all the statesmen and most of the politicians in Germany have realized the value of American friendship and have confessed the danger of destroying it, the Germans would not commit the blazing indiscretion of bestowing publicly a mark of high approval on a man whose presence among us we, with good reason, had found intolerable.

The decoration of Captain BOY-ED, if decorated he has been, is a plain announcement that in the opinion of the German Government the conduct which ours condemned was worthy of approval—that his violations of our laws, his plottings against our industries, his attempts at interference with our commerce, his conspiracies here against a nation at peace with us, were but performance of his duty. That Germany should punish Captain BOY-ED was hardly to be expected. It was to be expected, however, that she would pay to us the cheap and easy measure of acquiescence in our decision and of relegating to somewhat prolonged obscurity the man who had so gravely abused his privileges as a diplomatic attaché.

If, instead, the Captain has received an ennobling order, Germany either assumes full responsibility for all his acts while here or she charges us, by plain implication, with having erred in demanding his recall. It did seem—it still seems—incredible that Germany should have done either of these things. The prophets may have been wrong, but they were not reckless.

A Bill to Permit Crowding.

Among the laws passed in the closing hours of the last legislative session and now in the hands of Governor WHITMAN was one taking from the Board of Health the power to regulate the number of passengers to be carried in street cars and vesting that power wholly in the Public Service Commission.

There has been, of course, no trace of a public demand for, or interest in, this transfer of authority from the body where it has always been and where it would naturally remain to one that can claim no competence to exercise it. The bill is simply expressive of the impatience felt by the urban transportation companies at the issuance and enforcement by the Board of Health of an order to provide seats for not less than two-thirds of their passengers.

That order was promulgated only after careful investigation by the board's experts had confirmed the obvious probability that the crowding of street cars is a menace to public health, and that the danger of contracting in them the respiratory diseases, such as pneumonia, bronchitis, grip, and tuberculosis, is very appreciably decreased by limiting the number of standing passengers to one-half as many as are seated. A still further restriction would have been desirable, but the board took reasonable account of metropolitan conditions and exigencies, and did not demand the impossible or even the impracticable.

Under the pressure thus applied the companies affected demonstrated their ability to run enough cars to comply with the rule, but of course their operating expenses were somewhat increased by the resulting departure from the corporation ideal of carrying as many passengers as possible in the fewest cars into which they can be crowded.

All this is rehearsed, only at greater length, in the current issue of the Health Department's Weekly Bulletin. Added is the information that the board acted in the matter only after repeated and vain attempts to get the Public Service Commission to use the power in this direction which it has always had. Therefore the board very plausibly assumes that if it be deprived, as the bill passed does deprive it, of all authority over the transportation companies in the regulation of traffic, the companies will be allowed to do exactly as they please in regard to crowding their cars.

The board wants the Governor to veto the bill. If the public has the same desire it should speak up betimes.

Caution Carried Too Far.

An esteemed correspondent—they are all esteemed, or eenamost—whose letter appeared on this page Saturday, debated anew the question whether or not college professors should give classroom expression to their own convictions as to the ethics and incidents of the European war. He leaned, evidently, toward the opinion that to do so was injudicious, if not wrong, but to support it his chief argument was the curious one that the views of any professor on a subject as complicated as this might be incorrect, in which case his students would be or might be misled.

That is undoubtedly true, but it is also true of most, or almost all, of the other subjects on which college professors use their authority in what may be called the regular course of their business. Yet nobody suggests that the possibility of error on their part should reduce them to silence. It's a chance that has to be taken.

A minor contention was that it would be improper for a professor of mathematics, say, to divert the attention of his class in their allotted hour from geometry or trigonometry by telling its members what he thought about the invasion of Belgium or military efficiency as displayed by the British in the Gallipoli campaign. A verity so obvious hardly needs statement, and surely nobody will quarrel over it.

That the college professor, like everybody else, should use tact and discretion—should choose his times and seasons—for telling what he thinks about the war and those engaged in it is undeniable, and as a matter of fact, nobody denies it. The only trouble, including that which followed the still somewhat mysterious incident at the University of Michigan, has been due to efforts on the part of vote-hunting politicians and by even more misguided wretches of the peace-at-any-price sort to stop professors from talking war at any time in any way that would displease one or another group of critics. That, and nothing else, is the restriction of academic freedom against which there have been revolts and protests that were just and reasonable.

JUSTICE FOR DOGS.

What Their Owners Think of the Law Requiring Cage Muzzles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Murray asks why, when he takes his dog out duly muzzled, harnessed, licensed and leashed, he should apparently be an object of suspicion to all policemen, especially as his dog's actions are much more dignified and mannerly than those of most children and many grown-ups. Mr. Murray's dog is evidently different from any dog it has been my fortune to meet. My own observation is that the dog is an especially favored animal under our present municipal government, inasmuch as he is permitted, and in many cases is encouraged by his owner, to pollute the sidewalks, to the great annoyance and disgust of "most children and many grown-ups."

Miss Prentice states that during the Summer a dog perspires through its tongue. I am, however, laboring under the impression that a dog at all times sweats through its lungs; having in mind the old saying that a dog's lungs are the seat of his pants.

I heartily agree with Mr. Murray and Miss Prentice in believing that new methods of humanity and mercy for beasts should be conceived. And I would willingly join in forming a "Society for the Prevention of the Persecution of the Dog"—the first article of the constitution of said society being that any person who is cruel enough to keep a dog in the city shall be ineligible to membership.

THOMAS NEVERS.

New York, May 8, 1916.

A Poor Reward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express my sympathy with your correspondent Reginald Hugh Murray in his protest against the impending order to muzzle dogs with the cage muzzle? Why do so many of our officials here think it is their particular duty to persecute the dog? Has he not always been the most loyal of friends and helpers to mankind? When I think of the varied and inestimable service the dog has performed on the battlefields of Europe, of the thousands of wounded soldiers he has saved from a lingering and lonely death, it is inconceivable to me that we here can perpetrate such an insult and such a cruelty with so little excuse. The wonder to me is that all the dogs in New York don't go mad from man-imposed torture at a time when they most need to be allowed to exercise and breathe.

And not the least wicked feature of this dog persecution is the fact that our children are growing up with an unnatural fear in their hearts of an animal that has never been anything but affectionate and grateful and true to man.

ELEANOR ANDERSON FAY.

New York, May 9, 1916.

Woman's Only Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is time that all dog owners protest against the muzzle law. If a dog is on a leash, it is all that is necessary, as not one in a thousand will bite or injure any one if not attacked first. I have made a study of this for years, and find that it is always a person's fault if a dog bites. I have stopped children time and again from teasing and beating animals. Why not muzzle some of the brutes who want dogs muzzled and see how they would like it, and have them teach children how to treat animals, and not be brutal? I think children of the present day are better muzzled than animals.

Dogs are the only protection women and children have; why muzzle them?

MRS. MARIE ANDERSON.

New York, May 8, 1916.

Park Money for Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of the Park Commissioner regarding Morningside Park leads me to call attention to that part of St. Nicholas Park between 140th and 141st Streets fronting on Convent Avenue. Three years ago the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated $100,000 "to provide for the improvement" of this portion of St. Nicholas Park, "provided, however, that this authorization shall not become effective until after the College of the City of New York has raised by private subscription the sum of $150,000 for the erection of a building facing the park." The college is now endeavoring to raise this $150,000, and in its appeal states that the building is to be placed on (not facing) the park, and the $100,000 appropriated by the city will be used "to prepare the site," and the members of the committee interpret this to mean—build foundations.

It seems to me there is no prospect of the college erecting a building "facing the park," and that the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment does not turn over to it park property or appropriate money to build a foundation. This is an attempt to get possession of park property for a building site. Why not preserve the site for park purposes and divert the $100,000 appropriated for use in St. Nicholas Park? If the Park Commissioner cannot get sufficient funds to keep Morningside Park in condition he surely should not allow $100,000 appropriated to "improve" St. Nicholas Park to be diverted for a foundation.

GEO. L. WALKER.

New York, May 12, 1916.

Spying by Telephone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present investigation by the Thompson Committee of the wiretapping is timely and needed. That the police are permitted to tap the wire of any citizen is rather a high-handed proposition. If there be a basis for this in the law, then the sooner the law is rescinded the better. I am a business woman whose dealings are of a rather confidential nature, and it makes me rather skeptical about the privacy of the phone. If it be true that any official can order the tapping of a wire at will, there should be some proper agitation about this procedure, and the sooner decision is arrived at the more confident those will be who have to talk business over the phone.

R. F. C. FITZPATRICK.

New York, May 11, 1916.

Counsel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should vote for Mr. Roosevelt if he were nominated, as I very much admire him; but I certainly do not agree with Mr. Wainwright's contention that this country needs Mr. Roosevelt, if his statement is based on the supposition that Mr. Roosevelt would handle the controversy with Germany in a better way than Mr. Wilson is doing.

If Mr. Wilson, who was successful in establishing the Federal Reserve system, would continue to keep this country out of war with Germany and rectify his mistake by withdrawing our army from Mexico, thereby saving unnecessary loss of life, and were he to revise the tariff on protective lines, I believe he would go down in history as one of the best Presidents this country has ever had.

J. BONNER.

New York, May 10, 1916.

THE BRETON.

Tonight I hear the drowsy call of frogs
And the lip-lipping of the tide
Up the salt creek,
And I can hear the distant, barking dogs
Across the starlit countryside.
I died last week,
Or so they tell me now,
Fighting for France inland.
I disremember how.
I disremember the whole story.
All I want 's my little dory
Hauled up on the sand.

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

EDUCATION BY MOVIES.

Quicker and More Efficient Teaching with Film Than Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the educational possibilities of moving pictures have been realized, but there are fields in which they have not been utilized to the extent that they may be. Take the matter of developing quickness of perception. It is highly desirable that individuals shall quickly comprehend a problem and supply the answer if it is within their knowledge. In fact, quickness of thought is often the chief difference between near genius and mediocrity.

For instance, geography could be taught in a very lively fashion and in a way that no pupil would forget. Skeleton maps of the various countries would be flashed on the screen and the pupils required to identify them instantly. Having become familiar with the outlines of the various countries, including the States of the United States, the drill would be extended to locate the cities, &c. Suppose an outline map of the United States was flashed upon the screen with a dot on the Eastern border representing a great city, the location being that of New York. The second time it is seen by the pupils the identity is established. In the same way, the location of Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities would be learned. Then the river systems might be taught in the same way, showing each independently on an outline map. The pupils in this way would learn to locate cities, river systems, mountains, natural and artificial boundaries by reference to the country as a whole and not a part of a confused jumble of railroads, cities, towns, rivers, lakes, and what not that appear on the ordinary map. It seems probable that the average boy or girl would learn more geography in an hour's time by the flashing of a suitably selected series of skeleton maps than he or she would learn by the ordinary method in a week.

Education now centres around books; the average teacher's idea of educational means comprehends books, maps, blackboards, and the other paraphernalia of the schoolroom. Real education should embrace much broader means than these, and the most practical for carrying to the pupil a knowledge of the great world of science, manufacture, and commerce are the moving pictures. Schoolrooms may in time be so equipped with apparatus that at a moment's notice the room will be darkened, the machine put into operation, and the desired films flashed on the screen to illustrate the matter discussed.

Another profitable use for moving pictures in the schools would be acquainting boys and girls with the conditions of trades and professions, with the aim of influencing their choice of life work. The boy who thinks he wants to be a civil engineer might change his mind on seeing a film depicting the life and conditions of engineering work; the girl who is thinking of being a hospital nurse might instead conclude to take up a less arduous and trying occupation. On the other hand, they might be attracted to vocations in which more workers are needed.

FRED E. ROGERS,
Editor, Machinery.

New York, April 27, 1916.

Munitions for the Confederacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Hart, in his article on the American case against Germany, compares Germany's protest against the shipment of war munitions from this country to the Allies to the protest of the United States Government against the shipment of arms to the Confederacy. This same comparison has been made frequently by writers, and yet from a legal point of view the cases are not parallel. In a very true sense the civil war was a rebellion of a section against the Government of the country. Unless I am very much mistaken the Confederacy was not recognized by any Government in the world. Napoleon III. endeavored to get Great Britain to join with France in such a recognition, but was refused. Therefore, to aid the South was to aid rebellious citizens against the Government—filibustering, in fact; to ship arms to a sovereign nation with which we are not at war is an entirely different thing. There is no principle of international law that forbids this, while to aid rebels against their Government is to commit an act of war against that Government.

We have fallen into the habit of speaking of the Confederacy as a "nation," but really it had not this status in law. Hence Great Britain's protest against the blockade of the Southern ports on the ground that a nation cannot blockade its own ports; hence also Lincoln's position that the States of the South could not be regarded as conquered territory.

One is continually being astonished at the ignorance of American history displayed even by college professors of history when arguing for or against some act of this great war.

H. P. S.

New York, May 1, 1916.

A German View of the Blockade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding Mr. Adolphe Cohn's comparison between the siege of Paris and the blockade of Germany, permit me to state a word as to the German viewpoint in the matter. Paris, a first class fortress, was wholly surrounded by German troops, and there was no other way out but by the means of a balloon. It was, therefore, a perfectly legal siege. If giant cities like Paris are converted into fortresses then, in case of danger, civilians should be ordered by the respective authorities to leave the city, as it was done only recently at Verdun. In fact, it is a crime if neglected. In the event of cities like Metz or Strassburg facing the slightest danger the German authorities would act accordingly; if not, the German people would not show the slightest contempt for the victorious enemy should civilians be injured.

On the other hand, England is blockading Germany today—infringing on neutral rights. Unable to blockade the German coast, to invade the enemy's country, the "Mistress of the Seas" is governing Continental European States by use of her naval power. England is arbitrarily controlling the foreign trade of those little nations, capturing German, American and other neutral mail on neutral boats. To recognize that one only needs to read the protests forwarded by the Washington Government to England, and, after all, it cannot be so difficult to understand the peculiar German mind—unless one does not feel inclined to do so.

SIGMUND WITTELSHOFER.

New York, May 12, 1916.

After Villa with Autos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not take our troopers off their horses and send them after Villa and his bandits in automobiles? Motor supply trucks have made their way in Mexico; why not passenger automobiles loaded with soldiers? Mexican mobility recalls Boer mobility which long defied Kitchener fifteen years ago. De Wet and his rebels pinned their faith in the same superior mobility on horseback in September, 1914.

They overlooked the automobile, which ran the legs off De Wet's horses and crushed the rebellion before it had well started. The problem of mobility and topography seems the same in Mexico as in South Africa. Why does not Washington profit by the recent South African lesson? W. B.

New York, May 3, 1916.

Flower Pots and Litter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not put in action a law that forbids people to put flower pots and plant-boxes on window sills—sometimes at a very dangerous angle—without any fastenings or guards? The best remedy would be to fine the disobedient ones a small sum of money. This remedy would act very well, too, in the case of the careless throwing about of paper—sometimes whole newspapers. There are cities in Europe where you are not even allowed to throw your railroad ticket on the street.

EUROPEAN.

New York, May 3, 1916.

NONRESISTANCE DOCTRINE IS PERSONAL.

An Interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount to Refute Those Who Oppose National Preparedness.

By THE REV. JAMES M. LUDLOW.

East Orange, N. J., May 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with other clergymen, I frequently receive documents from anti-preparedness advocates accusing the Church of not maintaining the Christian doctrine of nonresistance. Allow me a few lines on this subject.

The texts relied upon by the contestants are in the Sermon on the Mount:

> I say unto you that ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also; and if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also; and whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.

There are three prominent interpretations of these texts, none of which makes much of the word translated "evil," since that word has a variety of applications—e. g., temptation to sin, the Evil One, bad men, physical ill, poor fruit; indeed, anything that is not desirable. The interpretation rests upon the specific precepts that follow.

The first class of interpreters embraces the Quakers, (and some recent German sympathizers in the United States.) They insist upon a narrow textual reading of the English version, which they assume to be a command of absolute and universal nonresistance to attacks upon either our bodies or our rights. One cannot withhold a sort of admiration for those who are willing to put their lives and goods back of their faith, however mistaken that faith may be. Of those who are using Christ's words as a campaign shibboleth nothing need be said.

A second method of interpretation would accommodate our Lord's sayings to the easygoing consciences of His modern disciples. One distinguished commentator says, "The obvious meaning is that we should suffer any injury for the sake of peace when no duty requires the contrary." Another, "We must not take these precepts slavishly and literally." Another, "To attempt to obey literally would throw society into confusion. The precepts may be traversed by higher considerations," &c. This method, though it is the popular one, seems to depreciate Christ as the supreme moral teacher of mankind. It unseats the Master and puts the disciple in the chair.

A third rule of interpretation is more consonant with the wider scholarship which marks recent Biblical study. It exalts Christ as the infallible ruler of thought, but insists upon understanding His words in the light of the circumstances in which He was speaking and of the general topic of His discourse. Thus we are reminded that Christ had established what He called His kingdom. His disciples at first, led by their Jewish prejudices, imagined that this was to be a secular kingdom, and as such that it would be in conflict with the other kingdoms of the world. Against this misunderstanding He protested. "My kingdom is not of this world." "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." He taught that the Church must coexist in peace with the temporal authorities of the land where it might be established; that Christianity meant loyal citizenship everywhere. His greatest Apostle laid down this law relating to foreign relations: "The powers that be are ordained of God; the Magistrate beareth not the sword in vain." That is, obedience to civil law is a Christian virtue. In the light of this principle read the precept cited.

For convenience, take the latter first: "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain."

The word here rendered "compel" is a peculiar one, never used in Scripture except with the special meaning, (see lexicons,) "to impress a citizen into the public service." It is limited strictly to define the authority of an officer of the Government in the discharge of his duty. It is used in only one other instance in the New Testament, where it is said: "Him (Simon the Cyrenean) they compelled to bear the cross," referring to the orders of the Roman officers who were superintending the crucifixion.

A similar authority is recognized in all civilized lands. A Sheriff can compel any citizen to join his posse comitatis and to go as his helper in enforcing the laws any distance within the bailiwick. All, then, that can be clearly drawn from this command of Christ is the duty of submitting to constituted authorities and cheerfully rendering service of citizenship, however annoying and inconvenient such service may be at the time. To apply this precept to a case of kidnapping or unlawful interference with the liberty of the highway is an abuse of language as well as of common sense.

Another text has substantially the same reference, namely, loyalty to civil law: "If any man will sue thee at law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." With a good citizen, as every Christian is supposed to be, a court decision must stand, whatever may be one's private opinion or feeling. If your opponent is adjudged to be in the right, don't complain or be surly about the matter, but cheerfully, even magnanimously—to the extent of throwing in your cloak also—yield the case.

The remaining precept relates to our personal bearing toward those who by insult would pick a quarrel with us: "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." The word translated smite means "to slap with the open hand." It is never used for a blow designed to do permanent bodily injury, or to render one incapable of defending himself or his rights. The precept may be paraphrased, "If one insults you, do not return the insult; rather let him repeat it than degrade yourself to his level." Paul gave the same counsel to Timothy: "No striker—not a brawler." That this has no application in cases where real harm is threatened us is plain from Paul's conduct in the famous court scene. When his defense of himself did not please the bullying judge, that official tried to take away the prisoner's right of free speech by ordering an attendant to smite him on the mouth. Paul showed the true Christian spirit by not supinely submitting to the injustice, but by giving back to the magistrate something that doubtless made his face redden more than any blow would have done. The Apostle turned upon his persecutor: "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall; for sittest thou to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten contrary to the law?"

But, though one hold to these latter interpretations of the passages quoted, we do not need to stand upon them in the present argument for preparedness. Admitting the duty of nonresistance, even as its extreme advocates interpret it, it is plainly limited to actions the consequences of which terminate upon the individual himself, and which do not affect the welfare of others. For example, I might, conceivably, maintain my sense of Christian manhood, while turning the other cheek to a ruffian; but I could not maintain my manhood (not to say my Christianity) if I did not ward off the blow of the brute who would smite a woman or a child with whom I was in company. I might suffer uncomplainingly the despoiling of my own goods or the restraint of my personal liberty, but if I stood meekly by when my neighbor was being robbed or kidnapped and as an excuse for my cowardice quoted the imagined doctrine of Christian nonresistance, would I dare raise my eyes to Him who in His defense of the maltreated faced the tyrants of His day with anathemas, and gave His life for us all?

Apply, then, His common-sense view of the limitation of the doctrine of nonresistance to the matter of national defense. The Government is more than a neighbor to its people. It is the natural and legal protector of the persons and estates of those over whom it is placed. Every official, from the President to a Sheriff, is under oath as a guardian of public and private safety. When, therefore, the land is menaced, when property is endangered, when lives are put at hazard by domestic or foreign foe, the ruler or Administration that does not make every preparation against the invasion of the rights, liberties, and lives of the people would be guilty of high treason to the laws of both God and man. The voice of humanity would cry out, "Let the page on which such a Government would write its annals be torn out of the volume of history and the evaders of such a trust be consigned to oblivion!" I am sure there would echo from heaven a great Amen!

JAMES M. LUDLOW.

ACTORS IN THE STREET.

Should Loitering Be a Crime Peculiar to Them?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of the theatrical profession, to which I have the honor to belong, I wish to protest emphatically against the injustice of the threat of Magistrate Ten Eyck to send to the workhouse any actor found loitering on Broadway. All the the offices of theatrical managers and agents are located in the few blocks surrounding Times Square, and the only way the vast majority of actors have of securing engagements is by going from office to office, and in many instances work is secured by casual meeting on the streets. There are very few indeed who are fortunate enough to belong to clubs and, naturally, they have to wait about all day long in the hope of "getting a job."

Now compare this state of things with the many idlers of every nation who stand at the street corners discussing the war and causing useless arguments, the crowds who watch the bulletins of baseball games, the fearful pests who, in the vicinity of Sixth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, waylay the passerby to sell tickets for the Hippodrome, the garment workers on Fifth Avenue, and, to my mind, the greatest offenders of all—the brokers on the curb, who surely are rich enough to buy an exchange of their own. Surely a Magistrate is elected to dispense justice first.

FRANK H. WESTERTON.

New York, May 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are actors human beings or cattle? One would suppose from the rigid, inhuman decision of Judge Ten Eyck of the West Side Court that they were the latter. This most honorable Judge threatens to send them to the workhouse if they are brought before him and proved guilty of standing around Broadway. What an outrage! During the day, were you to rid Broadway of the actors and promoters there would scarcely be a hundred souls upon the street, except at the time of matinee or evening performances. Then the crowds are enormous, but no one seems to complain of the impossibility of walking the street at that time.

Why should there be this prejudice against players, who do more for charity than any other profession, not even excepting our most honorable Judges. I have seen upon Broadway, near Times Square, hundreds of foreigners obstructing the sidewalk and cursing everything American and even heard them damning the President. Why were they not arrested and sent to the workhouse? It occ

COMMITTEE FAVORS SEVEN NEW BISHOPS

Will Propose Also to Methodist Conference Changes in Episcopal Cities.

CHURCH UNITY INDORSED

Amalgamation with the Church South Supported by Committee and Administrative Details Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 14.—The Committee on Episcopacy of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will submit its report tomorrow morning, recommending the election of seven new Bishops. An effort, it is expected, will be made on the floor of the conference to reduce the number on the ground of economy, but it is believed the program of the committee will go through. A contest also is expected over one, at least, of the cities selected by the committee for new episcopal residences.

The committee will recommend that three new Bishops be elected to fill vacancies caused by deaths in the last quadrennium; that two new Bishops be elected to succeed Bishops Earl Cranston and John W. Hamilton, who retire at this session; that a Bishop instead of a Missionary Bishop be elected for Japan and Korea to succeed Bishop Merriman C. Harris, and that a new Bishop be added for one of the new episcopal residences.

The committee will recommend, further, that the episcopal residence at Oklahoma City be abandoned and that the episcopal seat at Kansas City, Kan., be moved to Wichita, Kan.; that new episcopal residences be established at Detroit and Pittsburgh, and that the residence at Foo Chow, China, be moved to Shanghai. Seoul is suggested as the episcopal headquarters for the area including Japan and Korea.

The Committee of Sixty commissioned by the present conference to pass on the suggestions for a new world empire of Methodists has accepted the principles advanced by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with some modifications. The presentation of the report, probably tomorrow morning, will be made as impressive as possible.

The committee recommends a series of declarations for adoption by the General Conference as the ground work for the plan for bringing the 6,500,000 communicants of the two Churches under one general jurisdiction.

The committee recommends that negroes shall have the opportunity to organize their own quadrennial or jurisdictional conferences, although they are expected to remain under the general jurisdiction of the reorganized Church. This is radically different from the recommendation of the Church South that the "colored membership of the various Methodist bodies be formed into an independent organization" holding only fraternal relations with the United Church and it is expected to receive spirited consideration on the floor of the General Conference.

Unity Plan Indorsed.

The report which is signed by Bishop Earl Cranston as Chairman, is in part as follows:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, hails with joy the prospect of an early reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

"We believe that the united Church will have greatly increased power in its conflict with evil in all lands; that it will be able to lay a more effective emphasis on the fundamentals of Christianity and that it will be more potent in developing the higher loyalty to the supremacy of our common Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

"We believe that such a union will hasten the development of a truly world church, which makes for the rapid advancement and final triumph of the Kingdom of God in the world.

"Your committee on unification therefore recommends that the General Conference makes the following declarations:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church considers the plan outlined in the suggestions that were adopted by the joint commission representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Episcopal Methodist Church South, and approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with one modifying recommendation, as tentative, but nevertheless as containing the basic principles of a genuine unification of the Methodist bodies in the United States, and especially of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by the method of reorganization.

Details of Organization.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church regards the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the plan proposed by the joint commission on federation, as feasible and desirable, and hereby declares itself in favor of the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church in accordance with this general plan of organization, with the following recommendations:

"That the General Conference be made the supreme legislative, executive, and judicial body of the Church under constitutional provisions and restrictions.

"That the number of quadrennial conferences as stated in the proposed plan be so increased as to provide more adequately for the needs of the reorganized Church both at home and abroad.

"That the General Conference consist of a single house, made up of delegates elected by the quadrennial or annual conferences, or both.

"We also favor the unification of all or any Methodist bodies who accept this proposed plan after it has been accepted and perfected by both the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"That conforming to the suggestion of the joint commission, the colored membership of the reorganized church be constituted into one or more quadrennial or judicial conferences.

"The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint a commission of twenty-five members, five bishops, ten ministers and ten laymen, to confer with commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Protestant Church and other Methodist bodies in the United States, in elaborating and perfecting the tentative plan that has been proposed, and in carrying forward such negotiations as have for their purpose, and shall result in, the consummation of the proposed unification in accordance with the basic principles enunciated in the suggestions which were adopted by the joint commission and approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"So sincerely do we believe that the union of the two Episcopal Methodisms is the will of God, and so earnestly and devoutly do we desire that these two churches may be one, that we hereby authorize and instruct the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church to conduct the negotiations in a generous and brotherly spirit.

"This commission shall report to the next General Conference the full details of the plan of unification which may be agreed upon by the joint commission of unification for its consideration and final determination."

Bishop James W. Bashford of China in a sermon today asserted that had the Christian forces of Europe been united they could have prevented the war.

"What a pity that at this crisis," he said, "when nations are in a death struggle, the Church is not able to lead the nations to reconciliation because it is not unified itself."

The Temperance Committee of the General Conference has agreed upon a report which holds that the liquor traffic cannot be licensed without sin, and specifically urges the immediate submission by Congress of a prohibition amendment for the action of the States. Pending the submission and ratification of this amendment, the committee wants Congressional prohibition in all territory under the jurisdiction of Congress, specifically including the District of Columbia. The committee will also propose the closing of the United States mails to all liquor advertising.

MEMORIAL TO RABINOWITZ.

$5,000 Toward Fund for Family of "Jewish Mark Twain."

Preparations were made yesterday for the funeral of Solomon Rabinowitz, widely known under his pen name of "Sholem Aleichem," or the "Jewish Mark Twain," who died on Saturday at his home, 968 Kelly Street, the Bronx, where more than 15,000 visitors paid their last respects yesterday to the foremost humorist of the Jewish race.

There was also a meeting of the American Jewish Committee at the Hotel Astor, at which resolutions of sorrow were adopted and a committee, consisting of Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, Dr. J. L. Magnes, and Herman Bernstein of this city, was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial to be presented to the writer's family. Dr. Magnes made an appeal for the establishment of a fund of $10,000 for his family and for the aid of other Jewish writers, and more than $5,000 was received during the meeting.

It is expected that more than 100,000 persons will take part in the funeral today and 250 policemen have been detailed to handle the crowd. The funeral cortège will form in front of the Rabinowitz home and will proceed from there to the Synagogue Sharaath Israel in East 116th Street. From there it will be taken through the lower east side to the Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, where addresses will be made by Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Commissioner of Education Joseph Barondess. Dr. J. L. Magnes and Rabbi Hirsh Masliansky will officiate at the services, after which the cortegé will cross the Williamsburgh Bridge to Mount Neboh Cemetery.

MISS DANENHOWER'S WEDDING

Plans for Her Marriage to Professor Albert F. Wilson on June 10.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Danenhower, the daughter of the late Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., who was the navigator of the Jeannette Polar Relief Expedition, and Professor Albert F. Wilson of New York University, will take place on Saturday, June 10, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Miss Danenhower will have four flower girls: Miss Nancy Gill, daughter of Lieutenant C. C. Gill of Annapolis and Mrs. Gill; Miss Grace Hannahs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hannahs of Newark, and Rita Vail, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Vail of East Orange, both nieces of Professor Wilson, and Doris Danenhower, the daughter of her brother Sloan Danenhower and Mrs. Danenhower.

Dr. Berry Fuming of Newark is to be the best man, and the ushers Cyrus Vail and George Hannahs, brothers-in-law of the bridegroom; William Bowen Church of Meriden, Conn., and Norman Clement of Butler, N. J. Miss Danenhower will give the bride in marriage, and the reception will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. George Beale Sloan, 12 West Tenth Street. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will perform the ceremony.

Belle Storey a Bride.

Belle Storey, the prima donna, who went to the License Bureau in the City Hall Saturday with Frederick Emott Andrews and obtained a marriage license, was married shortly afterward to Mr. Andrews. The couple went from City Hall to the Church of the Strangers in Fifty-seventh Street, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Paul Mansfield Spencer. The bride will end her engagement at the Hippodrome Saturday night and will begin a vaudeville tour the following Monday. Her stage name is Belle Storey, and her maiden name was Grace Leard. She is the daughter of the Rev. Asa Leard, a Presbyterian minister.

Miss Warner to Wed June 7.

Plans have been completed for the marriage of Miss Virginia C. Warner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerome Warner of 26 West Eighty-second Street, and Victor Holles Stockell, a son of the late Mrs. John H. Judge. It will take place on Wednesday, June 7, at the bride's home. Miss Warner will have her sister, Miss Madeleine Warner, as maid of honor, and another sister, Miss Dorothy Warner, is to be the bridesmaid, and Carl Pilat is to be the best man. The Rev. Dr. McCormick will perform the wedding ceremony at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and at the reception, which is to follow, Mrs. W. Frederick Ardis, Mrs. Franklin B. Griffin, and Miss Carrie Schumann will receive with the bride.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Glasgow via Liverpool on the California are:

Paul O. Barendt, Mrs. Winifred Carter Bell, A. Belson, Miss Annie Carmichael, Miss B. L. Cochrane, C. Conduit, H. J. S. Dennison, Miss Minnie Everett, Louis Findlay, A. R. Fuller, Horace Higgins, A. E. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Martens, Mrs. F. W. Poyner, F. J. Robinson, C. L. Stryker, and Mrs. A. Murray Thomson.

Among the arrivals yesterday from Liverpool on the Philadelphia were:

Mrs. L. Armstrong, Miss Dorothy Armstrong, W. E. Bartlett, T. B. Bond, D. Harold Boulton, Mrs. K. Brockway, Miss Ethel Brockway, A. J. Burrows, H. A. Butt, W. E. Coates, Mrs. C. Chapman, Mrs. C. T. Davis, Mrs. J. W. Dennis, Miss Mary L. Garden, George M. C. Hart-Smith, Miss Constance Hodgeson, J. F. Hutchinson, R. E. Jenkins, Mrs. H. Kingsford, Colonel L. W. Lewis, U. S. A., retired; Miss Belle Lewis, Miss Laura Lewis, Miss Margaret Lewis, G. R. Manchester, Miss Gladys Mayne, A. Pearce, N. G. Prince, Harold A. Sanderson, Colonel George O. Squier, U. S. A.; Walter D. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sturgis, Mrs. W. G. Tucker, Wilfred Ward, Samuel Hill, Miss Cora Jackson, and J. P. Watson.

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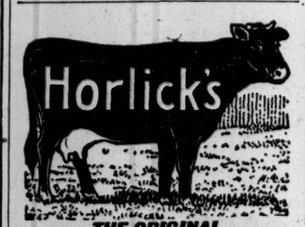

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For Infants, Invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.
The Food-Drink for all Ages
More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc.
Substitutes cost YOU Same Price

MORGENTHAU URGES AID FOR ARMENIANS

Ambassador Appeals to Americans to Save Them from Annihilation.

HE CALLS FOR $5,000,000

Thinks We Should Be Big Brothers to All Suffering Humanity—$30,000 Quickly Raised.

After Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, had told of the pitiable plight of the outlawed Armenians, his audience at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon started a $5,000,000 relief fund, with contributions of more than $30,000. Mr. Morgenthau has resigned the Ambassadorship, but his resignation has not been accepted by President Wilson. Yesterday was the first time he has spoken publicly on the affairs of the Turkish Empire.

Drawing the picture of America, "the Big Brother of the suffering of the world," the Ambassador said that the ability of America to effect peace would be measured by its success in convincing the warring nations that she was actuated only by altruistic motives. He thought there was no other way to convince the world of this nation's honesty of purpose than by aiding those on whom the curse of the war has fallen most heavily.

"It may be a little indiscreet for me to say this," Mr. Morgenthau told his hearers, "but I want to say that unless help is given to the Armenians, as well as to the Moslems in Turkey, there will be a fearful amount of starvation next Winter. If we are all brothers, and we are, have we a right to live on in the comfort and luxury of America and allow these people to starve? I do not think we have, and I believe it is our duty—and it is our privilege—for each of us to assume the guardianship of as many war sufferers, either there or elsewhere, as possible.

America's Chance.

"I do not preclude the other countries. They are suffering just as much. But I do believe the moral force of America, which is doing so much to maintain, or is going to do so much to bring about peace, will be doubled and tripled if the rest of the world understands that we are ready and willing and anxious to help the suffering masses.

"One of the main reasons why I want to stay in this country is to explain to the public the conditions in Turkey. I am positively convinced that I can be of more service at the present juncture by being here and giving the proper assistance and help and advice and explanations of the real condition of things and also by showing the Turkish authorities what the American public thinks of the conditions there.

Mr. Morgenthau then paid an eloquent tribute to the Armenians. He said that the credit he had received for the conduct of his post was due to the help of an American organization. The American Embassy in Constantinople for sixteen years. He said he had employed an Armenian as private secretary because he was the most efficient man obtainable. And then he went on to tell how the Armenians had been driven from their homes by the Turks.

Our Meagre Help.

"When you think that this entire country of 100,000,000 has contributed only the insignificant sum of $30,000,000 to all the suffering humanity abroad, we ought to drop our heads in shame. We have an average wealth of $1,600 each and have given 30 cents each.

"When I tell you that these people are now exposed to the cold, with scanty clothing and nothing to eat, with disease rife among them, dying from starvation and exposure, that I am the only people to whom they can appeal for help today, you see the need of your generosity. The other nations are unable or afraid to help them.

"I feel that this country ought—and some way must be found to do it—to assume the rôle of Big Brother to all the suffering now in the world. We can raise in this country easily, if organized, $500,000,000. That is only $5 per capita. There must be some way found to prove to the world, just as she has proved to Turkey, that America can be an altruistic friend. Let the whole world understand that we are not willing to profit by the war, but that we are willing to disregard profit and be a Big Brother, listening to the needs of the whole world.

To Save the Starving.

"We have got to help. Don't shift the burden to some one else. Picture to yourself that you personally are responsible for the starvation of one or two persons if you do not give funds to save them. I wish I had the power to picture to you one Armenian encampment when an American missionary hospital fed a thousand people a day at a cost of 3 cents each. Heretofore we weren't allowed to help, but the Turkish Government has seen the folly of this and is consenting and insisting on our aiding the Armenians."

Cleveland H. Dodge presided. He referred to what had been done in the way of relief work for other nations, but said America had done only a small part of her duty. He said $600,000 had already been contributed to aid the Armenians, but that the American Committee must raise $5,000,000 to aid the 1,500,000 sufferers.

"Five cents from each American will do this," he said. "The price of five sticks of chewing gum or a seat in the movies. Won't you give that?

"America has gone crazy in selfishness. With humans dying by hundreds of thousands because they haven't a crust of bread, every church and college in the land is trying to raise money for extensions and endowments. It makes me sick. They can wait, but the starving cannot."

Rabbi Wise's Appeal.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise drew a parallel between the Armenians and the Jews in Russia.

"As a Jew who thanks God and America for what has been done for his race, I appeal for Armenians," he said. "My fellow Jews in Russia could gain relief by forsaking the faith of their fathers; the Armenians could obtain surcease from sorrow by becoming Moslems. I, a Jew, honor them because they will not forsake their Christianity. Is there a man here that would not rather see the Armenians nobly die than to belie their souls and ignobly live.

"Justice to the little peoples, the small races, is the blessing God is going to send from the war's holocaust of horror. Tomorrow the Jews will be free; tomorrow the Armenians will be free. But we must see that they live until tomorrow."

Rabbi Wise then asked for contributions. Aryin Gulbankin, a rug importer, handed a check for $2,000. Dikam Sarkisian followed with $1,000. Albert Telfiyan and "An Armenian" gave $1,000 each and "A Friend of Armenia" promised $20,000 in four monthly installments. Twenty Armenian girls then passed through the audience and took more than $1,000 in their baskets. Hundreds of pledges of small amounts were given the committee which will announce the total today.

It was announced that the Laymen's Missionary Society would give the undivided time of twelve of its workers and part of the time of twenty more to go all over the country in aid of the $5,000,000 fund.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief distributed printed appeals for aid among the audience.

JEWS APPEAL TO LANSING.

Urge State Department to Intercede for Those in Russia.

At a meeting of the members of the American Jewish Committee, held yesterday at the Hotel Astor, an amendment to its laws was adopted by which its membership is increased from 96 to 200, to provide for the admission of members from every State in the Union and representatives from every Jewish organization in the country.

In view of the fact that the committee has received information that the Jews of Russia are in a state of terror because they fear an outbreak of pogroms at the time of the Russian Easter, the State Department at Washington has been requested to use its influence to prevent these outbreaks.

A resolution was adopted to authorize the committee to unite with other Jewish societies for the calling of a congress of Jewish societies in June for the purpose of obtaining full rights for the Jews of all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them.

The committee announced that it had brought to the attention of the State Department the subject of the protection of Ottoman Jews of Vera Cruz, there being no representative of the Ottoman Government in that place. The department has given the necessary instructions for their protection by American Consular officers.

MOVIES AID ACTORS' FUND.

Screen Stars to Appear Personally Today in Many Theatres.

Today is the day designated as National Motion Picture Tribute Day by the committee of motion picture men in charge of the movement to raise $500,000 in the industry for the million-dollar endowment the Actors' Fund is endeavoring to collect. The proprietors of hundreds of movie theatres throughout the country have offered to give a small percentage of their receipts for the day. In the larger cities there will be special entertainments for the fund, while in New York many screen stars will appear personally at the movie theatres to create added interest. Many of these players have already made liberal personal donations. A troop of twenty-five actresses from the Thanhouser studios at New Rochelle will invade the Wall Street district to solicit contributions from the brokers.

The last of the series of benefits for the fund will be given tomorrow afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. A program made up of musical numbers will be given by opera stars. One of the most interesting features will be the first appearance of Antonio Scotti since his illness last Winter. Mr. Scotti will appear with Geraldine Farrar in the second act of "Madam Butterfly."

The officers and Trustees of the fund made their annual visit to the home on Staten Island yesterday. The party was headed by Daniel Frohman, President of the charity, and included Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Grismer, F. P. Mackay, Joseph Brooks, Virginia Fox Brooks, Hazel Dawn, Margaret Romaine, E. F. Albee, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Scriber, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Nobles, and W. C. Austin. After luncheon Mr. Frohman made an address, and a musical program was given in the drawing room.

CHARITIES AT HIPPODROME.

Benefits Given There for Catholic Works Society and a Summer Camp.

Yesterday was a day of benefits at the Hippodrome. In the afternoon there was an entertainment under the auspices of the United Catholic Works Society for the Poor and Destitute Children of New York, and at night the fund that maintains a Summer camp for newsboys at New Dorp, L. I., was the beneficiary of another entertainment.

Cardinal Farley occupied a box at the afternoon performance, the receipts from which approximated about $4,000. Sir Herbert Tree, Julia Arthur, Hattie Williams, and Bourke Sullivan appeared on the program. Sir Herbert made a brief address and read several selections from Shakespeare. J. C. Ungerer, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, accompanied the singers on the pipe organ.

The night performance also brought in about $4,000, and in addition to this amount about $1,500 was realized from the sale of advertising in a souvenir program and of copies of the program. Will Rogers presided and a long program was given by vaudeville artists and players from current musical and dramatic attractions.

SING SING TO SEE "JUSTICE."

Company Now at the Candler to Play for the Convicts.

Galsworthy's drama "Justice" is to be presented in the chapel at Sing Sing within the next fortnight by the company appearing in the play at the Candler. Recently John Barrymore and the other members of the company visited the prison, and it was suggested that the play be given for the prisoners on Monday, May 22, or the following Monday. Warden Kirchwey gave his consent, and the heads of the Mutual Welfare League were enthusiastic over the proposal.

As the regular scenery would not fit the stage the league leaders decided to make all the scenes except the cell scene themselves. Mr. Barrymore has undertaken to pay all the expenses of the trip, including the cost of duplicating the solitary confinement cell. It is probable that two performances will be given, one at 10 o'clock and the other at 2, since the chapel only accommodates half the inmates at one time.

$1,012 More for Granados Orphans.

When the concert for the benefit of the children of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, who lost his life on the Sussex, was given a week ago last night at the Metropolitan, Ernest Shelling was in Spokane, Wash. It was Mr. Shelling who introduced the piano compositions of Granados in America, so that indirectly he was responsible for the Metropolitan obtaining the composer's opera "Goyescas" for presentation. Since Mr. Shelling could not be present to take part in the benefit, he arranged a similar entertainment in Spokane. From this concert $1,012 has been forwarded by the pianist to the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, D. C.

Crowell to Try Experiment Here.

Cedric Crowell, who was formerly associated with the Municipal Theatre at Northampton, Mass., is establishing an experimental theatre at Richmond Hill, L. I. A stock company will be organized to be known as the Community Players. The art and literary side of the venture will be under the direction of G. B. Ashworth, Ruth Hambidge, and Arthur Pollock.

Last Week! Last Week!
Shakspere's
TEMPEST
"Uproariously amusing. No Shakspere cast of such uniformly high excellence has been assembled in this city."—Times.
"Superexcellently acted."—Eve. Sun.
"Probably the finest and most rounded performance of a Shakesperean play ever seen on an English-speaking stage." — Sydney Brooks in The Tribune.
CENTURY THEATRE
25-50-75c, $1.00, $1.50. NO HIGHER. DOLLAR MATS. THURS. & FRI. at 2.

SELL BIG TIM'S PROPERTY.

Bowery Clubhouse and Dewey Theatre Go to Other Hands.

The property at 207 Bowery that for many years was the headquarters of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association has been sold under foreclosure proceedings. The plaintiff was the Lincoln Trust Company, that held a mortgage for $26,000, on which the interest had not been paid since 1911. The estate of Mr. Sullivan had an equity in the property of about $10,000. William B. Ellison, counsel for the executors, said yesterday that the property was bought by Mr. Sullivan from the Hammersley Realty Company after his association had occupied it as a clubhouse for a number of years.

Another real estate transaction that recalls Timothy D. Sullivan is the decision to transform the Dewey Theatre property for commercial purposes. This decision was the result of a suit brought by Abraham H. Altschul, as a taxpayer, to have the plans for overhauling the theatre so that it would conform to the demands of the Building Department, rejected. The suit was fought through the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeals, but the Sullivan executors lost and the theatre must disappear.

An expert set the value of the ground at $325,000. There are two mortgages on it, one for $200,000, held by Sol Schinasi, and a second mortgage of $70,000, which is partly on this property and partly on the Savoy Theatre property. This mortgage is held by Abraham Erlanger.

WILLIAM STANLEY DIES.

Electrical Engineer Famous for His Important Inventions.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 14.—William Stanley, an electrical engineer whose inventions made possible the transmission of power and light over long distances, and holder of the Edison medal, regarded as the highest award for electrical attainments in this country, died this morning at his home here, in his fifty-ninth year. When he was 32 years old he became internationally famous for building the first alternating current device adapted to the transmission of light and power to great distances.

Mr. Stanley was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of the late William Stanley and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Parsons Stanley. He was graduated from the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., and entered Yale University with the class of 1881. Becoming interested in electricity, Mr. Stanley left the university before the completion of his course and took up experimental work. Not long after this he invented his alternating current device, which was soon followed by the electrical transformer now in general use.

During 1885-88 Mr. Stanley was chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company, and in 1890 became head of the Stanley Electrical Manufacturing Company, where he remained for five years. For the next three years he was a consulting electrical engineer, and then, in 1898, became head of the Stanley Instrument Company, with which he was connected until 1903.

Mr. Stanley married Miss Lila C. Wetmore of Englewood, N. J., in 1884.

CHAPLAIN OF COMMONS DIES

Archdeacon A. B. O. Wilberforce Wrote Many Religious Works.

LONDON, May 14.—The Venerable Albert Basil Orme Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Westminster and Chaplain of the House of Commons since 1896, died yesterday at his home, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, S. W., in his seventy-sixth year.

He was the youngest son of the late Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and later of Winchester, and was educated in Eton and Exeter College, Oxford University. In 1866 he was ordained as Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, later becoming curate of Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire. He was made rector of St. Mary's Church in Southampton in 1871. During 1894-1900 he was Canon of Westminster, and at the time of his death was rector of St. John's Westminster.

The Archdeacon was the author of a number of religious works, the last of which was "The Power That Worketh in Us," and which was published in 1910. He was noted for his zealous work in the cause of temperance.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE JUSTUS HERMAN VAN EPS, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and formerly one of the firm of J. Sala & Co., commission merchants, died yesterday at his home, 2,493 Broadway, in his fifty-eighth year.

Miss ELIZA ANN BROWN, a resident of Patchogue, L. I., for many years, died on Saturday at the home of her niece, Mrs. G. Howard Roe, in that place, in her eighty-eighth year.

Miss HARRIET FOLAND, a member of the Patriotic Order of Americans, died on Saturday at her home, 626 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES A. QUIGLEY, a retired policeman, died on Saturday at his home, 1,568 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

JOHN J. WILSEA, one of the oldest residents of Ardsley, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home there, in his eighty-first year.

Miss GERTRUDE TAYLOR WILDE, a member of an old Dobbs Ferry family, died on Saturday at her home there, in her twenty-eighth year.

Miss ANNA SCHAEFER, a resident of Chatham, N. J., for fifteen years, died on Saturday in All Souls' Hospital there, in her sixty-first year.

Miss MARY A. DOREMUS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Doremus, died on Saturday night at the home of her parents in Riverdale, N. J., in her twenty-ninth year.

Mrs. ANACLETA M. MURPHY, wife of William A. Murphy, formerly of Irvington, N. J., and now a coffee planter in Porto Rico, died at her home in Chalco, in that country, on May 8. She was 29 years old.

Mrs. MARY HUNTING RUNYON, wife of Dr. Mefford Runyon of South Orange, N. J., died on Saturday at her husband's private sanitarium, in her fifty-second year.

CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk of the State Senate in 1892-3 and a close personal friend of the late Mayor Gaynor of New York City, died at his home at Goshen, N. Y., yesterday, in his seventy-fourth year.

HERBERT A. CRAFT, head of the firm of Craft, Son & Co., 4 Stone Street, fire and marine insurance underwriters, died on Saturday at his home, 431 Riverside Drive, in his fifty-fifth year.

GEORGE HENRY MOON, an employe of the New York Central Railroad for many years, died on Saturday at his home at Tuckahoe, N. Y., in his fifty-fifth year.

DAVID MANSELL, a resident of Port Chester, N. Y., for twenty years, died suddenly on Saturday at the home of his son, in Greenwich, Conn., in his seventy-first year.

GEORGE LOWDEN, a lifelong resident of Greenwich, Conn., died on Saturday in a hospital there, in his seventy-sixth year.

PAUL GODRICH, a Sandy Hook pilot for forty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 808 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. His wife survives him.

ALBERT WICKMAN, a native of Brooklyn and a graduate of New York University, died on Saturday at his home, 410 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J., in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. ROBERT DROUVE, whose husband is a Deputy Sheriff of Queens, died yesterday at her home in Flushing, L. I., in her sixty-second year.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B ROGERS, retired, a veteran of the civil and Spanish wars and of many Indian campaigns, died in Washington, D. C., yesterday, aged 74.

HENRY M. RUMSEY, a life-long resident of Salem, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a Director of the Salem National Banking Company since 1868.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

$100,000 FOR SUFFRAGE.

Fund Started in Cincinnati Convention in 1910 Is Complete.

An interesting feature of the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will meet in the Seventh Regiment Armory from May 22 to June 2 will be the announcement that the $100,000 voted to be raised as a federation endowment fund at the Cincinnati convention in 1910, is now ready for investment. It will be placed in the hands of Trustees and the income used to further the work of the federation.

Twelve women voters from as many suffrage States will speak at a meeting to be given for the benefit of delegates and visitors to the convention at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association, on Sunday evening, May 28. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Suffrage Association, will preside, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the Honorary President, will make the opening prayer.

The voting women who will speak are General Federation members. Each in a ten-minute speech will tell what suffrage has done in her State.

SUFFRAGE GIBE TO WILSON.

Why Admit Sioux to Citizenship Is Congressional Union's Question.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 14.—Members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, making a campaign trip through the Western States, sent a telegram today to President Wilson criticising him for his interest in offering citizenship for Sioux Indians in South Dakota. The telegram read:

"We, the undersigned campaigners in the suffrage States, note with interest that Secretary Lane goes as your personal representative to South Dakota to welcome to full citizenship 186 Sioux Indians, every man of whom will undoubtedly stand against giving women self-government when the suffrage referendum is taken in South Dakota.

"We note with interest your hospitality to the Indians, while you are not using your leadership in the Democratic Party to assist women in attaining a position in the United States Constitution 'as accorded to every man of whatever race, of whatever color.'"

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GREENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Saul Greenstein announce the birth of a daughter, May 14, 1916. At home, 65 Fort Washington Av.

BRAMSON.—May 7, 601 West 177th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Bramson, a daughter.

GROD.—May 12, 553 West 187th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Grod, a daughter.

KEIT.—May 9, 628 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Keit, a son.

MANDLE.—May 13, 302 Convent Ave., to Mr. and Mrs. U. F. Mandle, a daughter.

Engaged

KERNER—HUTNER.—Miss Martha Hutner engaged to Abram Norton Kerner.

BENNETT—SCHILLER. — Florence Schiller to Mordecai M. Bennett.

COHN — MINZESHEIMER.—Belle Minzesheimer to Laurence L. Cohn.

DAVIDSON—OSINANSKY. — Bessie Osinansky to Joseph Davidson.

DE BEAR—BOBBE.—Alberta Bobbe to Archibald de Bear.

DE YOUNG—HOFFMAN.—Hattie Hoffman to Abraham De Young.

FRANK—ALEXANDER.—Kate Alexander to Adolf Frank.

FRANKLIN—LEVY.—Sophie Levy to Charles B. Franklin.

GOLDSTEIN—ROSENBLUM.—Regina Rosenblum to Edward Goldstein.

GREENUTT—SEMANSKY.—Dorothy Semansky to David Greenhut.

GUMBINER — MILLER. — Dora Miller to Joseph Gumbiner.

HAUBENSTOCK—FEDERBUSH. — Lillian Federbush to Max Haubenstock.

HIRSCH—ROSS. — Katie Ross to Gustav Hirsch.

ISAACS—LEAVITT. — Beatrice Leavitt to Jack Israel.

LEVY—SINGER.—Sena Singer to Reuben S. Levy.

LOWENTHAL—BERK. — Billie G. Berk to Ben Lowenthal.

MARCUS—MIRON.—Lillian Miron to Edward Marcus.

MORRIS—GROSSMAN.—Fannie Grossman to Jack Moskowitz.

NEWMAN—BAHR.—Minnie Bahr to Norman C. Newman.

PFEIFFELMANN — ROSENBAUM. — Clara Rosenbaum to Joseph Pfifferling.

PREISCH—ROGERS.—Leona Rogers to Alois Preisch.

RUNDBACK—SPIEGEL.—Helen Spiegel to John C. Rundback.

SCHWARTZ — BROWN.—Rose Brown to Joseph Schwartz.

STROP—LEHR.—Rose Lehr to Sol Syrop.

TAYLOR—NEW.—Blanche New to Harold Taylor.

TEPPER — HAMBURGER.—Mildred Hamburger to Nathan H. Tepper.

TURK—ROSE.—Selma Rose to Julius J. Turk.

Died

BANKS.—On May 14, Laura B., widow of Moses O. Banks, in her 91st year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, May 16, at 11 A. M.

BARTOW.—May 14, Henry T. Bartow, at his home in Dorchester, Mass., in his 63d year. Funeral private.

BLUM.—Samuel, suddenly, Sunday, May 14, 1916, 7 P. M., at his residence, 500 West 144th St., in his 64th year. He is survived by his wife, Henrietta, and sons, Harry, Louis, and Jerome. Funeral from his late residence Wednesday, May 17, 1 P. M.

BRICKNER.—Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His wisdom to take from us Dr. Samuel M. Brickner;

Be it Resolved, That we, the Alumni of the University of Rochester, express to the family of Dr. Brickner our sincere sympathy in this time of their bereavement, and that there be spread upon our records the sincere regret and sorrow that we feel for the loss of our friend and fellow-alumnus.

Dated May 13, 1916.

ELON HUNTINGTON HOOKER, President.

GEORGE N. SAGE, Secretary.

BUTLER.—On May 14, 1916, Patrick Butler. Funeral from his late residence, 3,301 Olinville Av., Tuesday, May 16, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Mary's R. C. Church, where solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

COE.—Timothy Johnson Coe. Masonic funeral services Tuesday, 8 P. M., at John Graham's Funeral Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx.

COLTON.—On Sunday, May 14, 1916, Charles B. Colton, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at his residence, 128 Hicks St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 16, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

CORTRIGHT.—On Saturday, May 13, 1916, Moses W., beloved husband of Harriet G. Cortright. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 529 West 149th St., Tuesday afternoon, May 16, 1916, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Kensico Cemetery at convenience of family.

CRAFT.—On Saturday, May 13, 1916, Herbert A. Craft, in his 54th year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 431 Riverside Drive, New York City, on Monday, May 15, 1916, at 8 P. M. Inter

GIANTS MAINTAIN FAST PACE, DEFEATING CHICAGO IN CLOSE GAME

HOME RUN DRIVES RUMPLE CUBS' FUR

Four-Base Blows by Doyle and Robertson Play Chief Roles in Giants' Victory.

SCHULTE GETS THE HABIT

His Circuit Drive in Ninth Threatens Peril, but Benton Fans Heavy Hitters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 14.—In a game largely devoted to beating the rain and keeping a mob of 25,000 spectators contented, the Giants won from the Cubs this afternoon by the score of 6 to 4.

The Bruins, behind from the start, made a desperate effort to catch up in the ninth, a home run by Schulte in the final round giving the mob of half-drenched spectators a momentary glimpse of the promised land, but Rube Benton, coming to the relief of the sorely harassed Jeff Tesreau, struck out Williams and Zimmerman with Maxie Flack straining at the leash on base. As an out had preceded Schulte's circuit smash, the whiffing of the two premier sluggers hurt.

Before that mighty wallop of Schulte's two similar clouts had edged into the damp pastime, Doyle getting a homer in the first inning with no one on, and Robertson another in the third with two on the paths.

The effort to keep ahead of the downpour was only partially successful, and the last half of the game was played in a sea of mud. It was apparent from the beginning that both teams were trying to keep the money dry in the cashbox, but this did not prevent the Giants from running up four runs on McConnell in that many innings. The Cubs had found Tesreau for two in that time.

In the fifth inning Burns was retired on an infield grounder and Robertson had walked, in a blinding mixture of rain and hail. Doyle hit the ball toward third. Packard, who had taken McConnell's place in the box, ran for it, but suddenly sat down, and the Captain reached first. Seeing all the spectators scurrying for shelter, Umpire Rigler waved the athletes to dry land at this juncture.

When the storm died away and the game was resumed, Benny Kauff, first up, bounded a single into left, scoring the waterlogged Robertson from third.

Picking up the detail, the statistics show that Doyle bounced a homer over the right-field wall in the first inning. Two were out at the time, and a roller to McConnell followed. Tesreau's two-bagger into the left-field crowd, with one gone, started more trouble for the locals in the third, as Saier muffed a throw from Tinker, who was wading around at short. Behind this came the home-run clout of Robertson, scoring three runs.

With two gone, the Cubs in their half connected for a brace of tallies. Flack, Williams, and Zimmerman singled in succession, and Tesreau inserted a wild pitch, Flack and Williams scoring.

The Cubs were unable to take advantage of their hits, which included a double in the fourth, a single in the fifth, two of them in the sixth, and one in the seventh, until the eighth inning. The fish run of the visitors floated over the pan in the fifth, as already related, and the sixth tally was added for good measure in the seventh. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Robertson, rf	4	2	1	3	0
Doyle, 2b	5	2	3	0	3
Kauff, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Merkle, 1b	3	0	1	13	0
McK'h'e, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Rariden, c	3	0	1	7	0
Tesreau, p	3	1	1	0	2
Benton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	9	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schulte, lf	5	1	3	2	0
Flack, rf	4	1	3	2	0
Williams, cf	5	1	1	1	0
Zim'man, 3b	5	0	1	0	5
Saier, 1b	4	1	1	7	0
Yerkes, 2b	4	0	2	4	8
Archer, c	3	0	2	1	3
Tinker, ss	4	0	0	0	3
McConnell, p	1	0	0	0	3
a Zwilling	1	0	0	0	0
Packard, p	1	0	0	0	3
b Fischer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	13	27	26

a-Batted for McConnell in fourth inning.
b-Batted for Packard in ninth inning.
Errors—Saier, Yerkes, Packard.

New York	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Tesreau, Yerkes, Doyle, Saier. Home runs—Doyle, Robertson, Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Kauff, Tesreau. Sacrifice fly—Archer. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off McConnell, 1; off Packard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off McConnell, 6 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Packard, 6 hits, 1 run in five innings; off Tesreau, 13 hits, 4 runs in eight and one-third innings; off Benton, no hits, no runs in two-thirds inning. Hit by pitcher—By McConnell (Rariden). Struck out—By McConnell, 1; by Tesreau, 4; by Benton, 2. Wild pitches—Tesreau, Benton. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—	7	11	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—	5	12	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0—	10	7	0
Providence	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	12	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C
Newark	13	1	.929
Richmond	10	6	.667
Baltimore	11	6	.647
Providence	9	5	.643
Montreal	8	9	.400
Rochester	6	10	.353
Buffalo	4	12	.250
Toronto	2	12	.143

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 17; Nashville, 1.
Chattanooga, 1; Mobile, 0.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	18	9	.667
Washington	15	9	.625
New York	13	11	.542
Boston	13	13	.500
Detroit	13	13	.500
Chicago	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	9	15	.375
St. Louis	8	15	.348

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	12	6	.667
Boston	12	7	.632
Philadelphia	11	10	.524
Chicago	13	12	.520
St. Louis	13	12	.520
Cincinnati	12	14	.462
Pittsburgh	10	16	.385
New York	7	13	.350

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

ROBINS WIN CLOSE GAME.

Get Three Runs in One Inning, Enough to Beat Cardinals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—One big inning gave the Brooklyn Dodgers a victory over the Cardinals in a hard-fought game here this afternoon before a crowd of 16,000. That one frame was the sixth, when the Robins cracked Harry Sallee for three runs. The Cards came back in their half and pushed over one tally.

The local men scored another in the seventh, and when Bob Bescher started the eighth with a three-base knock to right centre it looked as if the Cardinals were going to lay low Big Jeff Pfeffer, who was on the mound for the visitors. But Pfeffer applied the brakes and forced the next three men to knock weak rollers to the infielders.

Sallee was fortunate to escape being scored on as long as he did. The Dodgers were pounding his slow curve all over the lot. With the sixth came disaster for Sallee. Daubert opened hostilities by bouncing a single off Hornsby's shins, and Johnston poled a three-base blow to the left-field fence, scoring Daubert with the first run of the afternoon.

Johnston was held at third while Betzel tossed out Wheat, but Mowrey lined a hit just inside the left-field foul line that batted him three bases and scored Johnston. Cutshaw shot a double to centre, scoring Mowrey. O'Mara fanned and Miller flied to Wilson, but those three big runs were in.

In the latter half of the session singles by Huggins and Betzel scored a run, and in the seventh Hornsby revived the locals' hopes by a line drive down the left-field foul line for four bases.

Bescher opened the eighth with a triple to the fence in right centre, but was held at third through great pitching by Pfeffer. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Daubert, 1b	4	1	1	10	0
Johnston, rf	4	1	1	0	1
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	1	2	2	3
Cutshaw, 2b	3	0	2	2	b
O'Mara, ss	4	0	1	3	4
O.Miller, c	3	0	0	4	2
Pfeffer, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	33	3	9	27	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Smith, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Betzel, 2b	4	0	2	2	2
Wilson, rf	4	0	0	3	0
J.Miller, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Corhan, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Hornsby, 2b	4	1	2	2	3
Snyder, c	3	0	1	4	4
Gonzales, c	0	0	0	1	0
Sallee, p	1	0	0	0	1
a Huggins	1	0	1	0	0
Jasper, p	0	0	0	0	0
b Butler	1	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	27	12

a-Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Jasper in seventh inning.
Errors—Mowrey, Smith, Corhan, Gonzales.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Myers, Johnston, Mowrey, Bescher. Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Betzel, Cutshaw, Bescher, O'Mara. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, O. Miller. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Jasper, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 9 hits, 3 runs in 6 innings; off Pfeffer, 9 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; off Jasper, no hits, no runs in 1 inning; off Ames, no hits, no runs in 2 innings. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Sallee, 4; by Ames, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

YANKEES DOWN PATERSON.

Long Home Run Drive Scores Only Tally for Silk Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 14.—The Paterson Silk Sox were defeated by the New York Yankees here today by a score of 6 to 1. Love, pitching for the leaguers, allowed the local players only four scattered hits in seven innings, and Schaefer, who followed him, allowed two safeties.

Campbell brought in the only Paterson run, when he banged the left-field fence for a homer. The score by innings: R. H. E.

New York	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0—	6	11	2
Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	6	4

Batteries—Rettig and Wiley; Love, Schaefer, and Alexander.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 12; Troy, 2.
Albany, 4; Utica, 3.
Elmira, 5; Scranton, 3.

Eastern League.

Rochester, 16; Bridgeport, 2.

American Association.

Louisville, 2; Milwaukee, 1.

FAST GOING MARKS SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

El Vivillo, Marion Toddington, and Master McKerron Win Split Heat Events.

In spite of being set back in the second heat, M. I. Aronson's El Vivillo won the 1:09 class trotting event, the feature of the third Spring matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held yesterday on the Harlem River Speedway.

There were five starters in the brush, which took four heats before Aronson's gelding was declared the winner. The first half mile went to Early Harvest, a horse which has done a lot of racing on the half-mile tracks in the Middle West and was bred in Wisconsin. El Vivillo was an easy winner in the second, but the judges placed him fifth as a penalty for running, and the heat was awarded to J. J. Morris's Nell McLintock. But Aronson's entry came back strong in the next two heats and defeated his field.

Clover Patch, owned by J. A. Murphy, paced the fastest heat made this Spring, when she covered the half mile against time in 1:04. The speed displayed by both trotters and pacers in the brushes has been remarkably good for so early in the year.

Three of the events, besides the 1:09 trotting, were split heat affairs. The 1:18 brush was a duel between Gilmore's Billy Barlow and the mare Marion Toddington. After losing the first heat, the latter showed wonderful improvement in the next two, and easily captured the race. Master McKerron needed the first heat in the 1:05 pace to get thoroughly warmed up before taking the next two and the race.

The summaries:

1:18 Class.—Trotting.
Marion Toddington, c. m., (J. F. O'Shea) 2 1 1
Billy Barlow, c. g., (J. Gilmore) 1 2 2
Time—1:10¼; 1:12; 1:12.

1:07 Class.—Pacing.
The Manager, b. g., (F. F. Hill) 1 1
Prince Heart, c. g., (W. Burns) 2 3
Kid Kelly, b. g., (J. Farley) 3 2
Time—1:05¾; 1:08¼.

1:08 Class.—Pacing.
Clover Patch, br. m., (J. Smith) 1
Against time—1:06; 1:06.

1:11 Class.—Pacing.
Sir Thomas, b. h., (A. J. Opp) 1 2 1
Ski Ball, c. g., (J. F. O'Shea) 2 3 2
Bonner, c. g., (W. Wilson) 3 1 3
Time—1:10¼; 1:13; 1:12.

1:13 Class.—Trotting.
Lucy B., br. m., (J. Manning) 1 1
Robert O., b. g. (W. J. O'Neil) 2 2
Estelle Cord, b. m. (J. R. Rice) 3 3
Time—1:12¾; 1:12.

1:05 Class.—Pacing.
Master McKerron, b. g. (R. Jacob) ... 3 1 1
Madame X., br. m. (C. C. Cramer) ... 2 2 3
O'Brien Boy, b. g. (J. Shoemaker) ... 1 3 2
Time—1:05¾; 1:06; 1:07.

1:07 Class.—Trotting.
The Trip, b. h. (L. Smith) 1 1
Wood Olcott, br. h. (A. Wanaff) 2 3
Kitty Oakland, br. m. (G. Gall) 3 2
Time—1:08¾; 1:06¾.

1:09 Class.—Trotting.
El Vivillo, b. g. (M. I. Aronson) ... 3 5 1 1
Nell McLintock, ro. m., (J. Morris) 2 1 4 2
Early Harvest, g. g., (C. J. Fendt) .. 1 4 2 3
Nightingale, b. m., (E. Fuller) ... 4 3 3 4
Alerick, b. g., (W. C. Urban) ... 5 2 5 5
Time—1:07; 1:08; 1:09¾; 1:08¾.

1:11 Class.—Trotting.
Brighton Boy, b. g., (J. Duffy) 1
Catherine P., b. m. (E. Carpenter) 2
Hindenburg, br. g., (E. B. Muller) 3
Time—1:10; 1:09.

PHILLIES WIN IN TENTH.

Hits by Bancroft and Nichoff Score Run That Beats Reds.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Philadelphia won a ten-inning game here today from Cincinnati by the score of 4 to 3. Bancroft doubled in the tenth and scored on Nichoff's single. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft, ss	4	1	2	3	1
Nichoff, 2b	5	0	1	8	8
Stock, 3b	5	1	2	0	0
Cravath, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Good, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Whitted, lf	3	0	2	4	2
Paskert, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Killifer, c	4	0	0	4	1
Bender, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	36	4	11	30	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Wade, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Herzog, ss	4	0	2	3	6
Chase, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
Griffith, rf	4	2	0	3	0
Groh, 3b	3	1	2	1	1
Louden, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
Wingo, c	3	0	1	6	2
Schneider, p	3	0	1	0	0
Schulz, p	0	0	0	0	0
a Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	10	30	13

a-Batted for Schulz in tenth.
Errors—Bancroft, Nichoff, Luderus.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1—	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—	3

Two-base hits—Neale, Stock (2,) Paskert, Luderus, Bancroft. Three-base hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Paskert, Nichoff. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Groh. Sacrifice flies—Wingo, Louden. Double plays—Whitted to Killifer, Nichoff to Luderus, Herzog, Killifer, and Louden. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Schneider, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bender, 10 hits, no runs in 10 innings; off Schneider, 11 hits, 4 runs in 9 1-3 innings; off Schulz, no hits, no runs in 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Bender, 1; by Schneider, 2. Passed ball—Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes.

McCormack to Coach Montclair.

Harry McCormack, a former member of the Giants, has been engaged by the Montclair A. C. to coach its baseball team this season. He will start at once to develop the available material for the Amateur League series.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Princeton's Victory on Water.

Princeton has become a decidedly prominent factor in the intercollegiate rowing world. There can be no doubting this, after the decisive victory of the Tiger 'Varsity eight in the Childs Cup race, the feature of the American Henley Regatta on the Schuylkill on Saturday, which in the last three years has attained championship importance.

The Childs Cup victory was not a triumph for Princeton alone. It was a triumph for amateur coaching. To Dr. Spaeth, a member of the Princeton Faculty, who has been coaching the Tiger crew since the revival of rowing at Princeton, must go much credit for the success of the Orange and Black. The victory on Saturday, while unexpected by many experts, was not a fluke by any means, for Dr. Spaeth's charges proved by their defeat of Harvard on Lake Carnegie on April 20 that they have been turned out as a finished product, and one that must be figured in the claims for the intercollegiate championship.

Considered in connection with the Childs Cup race, is the fact that Pennsylvania, which beat Yale on April 22, was last, and a poor last, to Princeton, Navy, and Columbia. Then, too, the Navy won from Pennsylvania on April 29, thereby further proving that Princeton is now a factor—and a big one—in the intercollegiate rowing realm.

Princeton had one element in its favor on Saturday, to which its victory may be attributed in no small degree. Both Pennsylvania and Columbia are being pointed for the four-mile race at Poughkeepsie. This makes it hard for them to do full justice to their abilities thus early in the season and in a short race. Yet the Navy has been preparing for the short route, and any crew that can beat the Midshipmen this year is worthy of notice.

Dr. Spaeth has had good material to work with, and he has made the best of his opportunities. The Princeton professor, who is in charge of the English Department at the university, does not have all the time he would like to devote to his men, but he has proved beyond doubt that professionals at the helm of sport do not necessarily mean success. Amateurs have showed themselves able instructors in other branches of sport, but no one has done better than Dr. Spaeth in the few short years he has had to bring Princeton to the top of the rowing world.

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Saturday's Automobile Race.

The first important automobile race of the season brought a significant victory to an American car, piloted by an American driver. Rickenbacher, in a Maxwell, scored a clean-cut victory over his competitors, his machine standing up under the strain of terrific speed with better results than the nine other entries.

The season's first test of speed was not without its sacrifice, Limberg and his mechanic, Pallott, paying the penalty of their daredevil task with their lives. The other drivers, however, find a little satisfaction in the fact that the fatality was not caused by poor driving or a collision. It was one of those unforeseen accidents which may occur at any time.

It has been conclusively proved that the two-mile Sheepshead Bay Speedway is the fastest track in the world. Before the season is over automobile racers predict that the records will be established at all distances. Perfection in mechanical construction, skillful driving, and a perfect track all tend to attain results with racing cars which a few years ago seemed impossible.

That automobile racing finds much popular favor was shown by Saturday's crowd of 25,000 people at the race, in spite of strong counterattractions. The possibility of danger in these thrilling bursts of speed has always been a magnet to many spectators, and will continue to be so as long as men with steel nerves are willing to take their lives in their hands.

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The Improvement of the Giants.

The last week in professional baseball furnished a reason for much satisfaction for New York fans, inasmuch as the Giants have at last demonstrated that they have found their stride and are playing the sort of ball that is warranted by the baseball talent under McGraw's banner. Four straight games from Pittsburgh gave the Giants the confidence they have needed since the season started and which was not forthcoming while they were battling hopelessly against Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia.

Success on the road will be of much value to the Giants when they return to the Polo Grounds on June 2. The greatest source of satisfaction in the Giants' showing is Mathewson's return to form. After pitching six great innings in Pittsburgh on Friday, he experienced no bad results, and is now ready to take his regular turn in the box. It has always been the case that when Matty is winning the team is winning. He inspires confidence among the other members of the club and the fact that the old pitching standby can again be depended upon should mean that the Giants will play better ball from now on.

New York fans are also pleased with the showing of the Yankees, who have proved that they are formidable contenders for American League honors, Brooklyn is still setting the pace in the National League race and is playing the kind of ball which promotes limitless joy among the fans across the bridge.

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Amateurs and Over-Golfing.

"Too much golf! Impossible," argues the average golf enthusiast; but he is mistaken and the records of more than one important match prove him so. The most recent exhibition of the effect of too much steady occupation on the links is the poor showing that Phil Carter made on Saturday on the Hackensack course in the four-ball match with Kirkby, Travers, and Marston. The last-named three players have had little opportunity to play on the links since Jack Frost closed up the courses last Fall and Jupiter Pluvius made them unfit for navigation in the early Spring.

Nevertheless, their gross scores for the thirty-six holes were all under the total made by Carter, who recently won five straight tournaments in the South, including the North and South amateur championship. Carter is over-golfed, and he knows he is over-golfed. He will take a rest for a few days, a much-needed rest, and it may be that he will be unable to play in the Garden City tournament at the end of the week. It is true that Carter won his victories in the South on the sand greens, and the sudden change to the turf might account for missed putts, but it was not so much his putting as his iron shots that went poorly.

Amateur players do not seem able to reach and hold top form the way professionals do. Mike Brady recently said that when he was playing his best game he was almost unaware of what he was doing, yet he and his brother-professionals play this same high-class game through all the season, in rain and shine, with mechanical regularity. With the amateurs it is different. It is true that they reach this condition mentioned by Brady, but sooner or later they fall from grace. Marston played too much and too good golf before the amateur championship last year to be able to stand up in the grueling match with Gardner. Ouimet went stale through a too intimate acquaintance with the courses that dot the country, and even Gil Nicholls failed in the national open at Baltusrol because he had reached top form a few days too soon. Carter is rapidly coming toward the championship, and it is better for him to take a breathing spell now than to stumble later when the prize is within his grasp.

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The Double Victory of Mr. Spotts.

The remarkable double feat of Ralph L. Spotts, the extraordinary gunner of the New York Athletic Club, in leading the other day a field composed of the cream of the country's marksmen in the preliminary competition of the national championship, and then sweeping all before him in the major event on the succeeding day, sets the local expert apart from his fellows in the rating, with an especial niche solely for his occupation.

If had been felt by keen observers among the marksmen that Mr. Spotts was quite likely to perform startlingly well in the season's major event at the Travers Island traps, for his work of the few weeks previous had shown an admirable combination of brilliancy and steadiness, never relapsing into the ordinary. But that he should not only win both branches of the double event—a feat only once before accomplished—but should establish new records each day hardly came within the normal prophetic range of even the most optimistic of soothsayers.

In the preliminary contest Mr. Spotts missed just seven of the two hundred scaling, wavering clay disks hurled forth before his barrel; and in the national championship shoot he compiled the remarkable total of one hundred and ninety-six breaks in two hundred shots, which exceeded by five targets the figures of his nearest antagonists.

The accuracy and quickness of vision, the supreme command of nerve and muscle necessary for such marksmanship tell, of course, of years of ardent, unwearying practice, under weather conditions ranging from ideal to atrocious, at this seductive sport. It is the common experience of gunners, however—indeed it is the unvarying experience—that the mystic psychology of marksmanship forbids utter assurance that on any given day the performer will have entire command of his skill, even if conditions favor. Mr. Spotts came as near as may be to casting aside the x and y of the human equation and making of himself for the supreme test a splendid, smoothly operating machine of flesh and blood.

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One-Design Yacht Classes.

Much as the absence may be regretted of an international yacht race from the sports of the great out of doors this season, there is compensation in the fact that there will be more sport on the water than if such a race were to be sailed. Yachtsmen will have more time to devote to the smaller craft while the big cup defenders are figuratively in storage. It is in sailing these craft, with their smaller crews and ready adaptability to the skill of the average amateur seaman, that the real sport of yachting comes. Kindergarten craft, those one-design boats which bring out all the sailing ability there is in a man, really make for more and better sport than cup races, though not so spectacular to the general public, which demands something big in sports fully to arouse it.

In these waters there are four of these new classes to keep alive the interest in the sport this season. The New York Yacht Club has its class of a dozen "forties," which promise even more fun than did the "fifties" last season because there are more of them. Modeled by that wizard of designing, Herreshoff, and pronounced "good" by him, they will certainly add to the gayety of those who delight in seeing the manoeuvres of skillful helmsmen in well-contested sailing races.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Stamford, and Indian Harbor classes of the mosquito fleets are numerous enough to arouse the liveliest of interest both in club and open regattas, of which there will be more this year than ever before yet in yachting history. Then there is the "P" Class, with the contests for the Quincy Cup in Eastern waters and the Manhasset Bay Cup on the Sound. Generally speaking, both for sailing and power boats the sport will this year have a fillip which promises splendidly for the development of amateur skippers, and incidentally for improvement in designs.

***

"Feeding" Cornell's Track Team.

In one direction Cornell undergraduates and alumni interested in the athletic activities of the university have for years been able to point with pride, and that is toward the track and field team. The Ithacans long ago straddled the pinnacle of intercollegiate aspirations in this line and dug their spiked heels in to retain their post.

Sometimes, as last Fall, they have had a regular constellation of a football eleven. At intervals a baseball nine of considerable power has taken the field for them. Often—very often—their watermen have swept river courses of all opposing crews, but whenever all these joys departed for a time there has always been the consoling glow given out by the track team.

The undergraduates attribute this almost constant success, especially in more recent years, not alone to steadily efficient coaching, but in very large measure to the successful efforts to persuade the young preparatory athletes headed for Cornell to feel a sense of duty toward the university even before entering it. The youths have been taught that they should develop now in the highest possible measure such aptitude as they have for special events, so that they may worthily perform in and perhaps for—the institution, and thereby gain the all-sufficient reward of the approval of their mates and a certain desirable status in undergraduate life. The interscholastic track meets held at Ithaca in recent seasons have been highly helpful, not only in leading the youngsters to careful preliminary training, but also in developing the "Cornell spirit" within their bosoms.

The expenses of these interscholastic meets have been paid by voluntary undergraduate contributions, and there seems to be some agitation among the athletic authorities at Ithaca just now, caused by the difficulty experienced in raising funds for the purpose. This is a season of the college year when undergraduate purses are sorely tried, but college loyalty has always been strong among Cornell men, and they will no doubt "unbelt" for the necessary amount.

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The Passing of the Moose.

A note of warning is sounded by the Supervisor of the Superior National Forest, L. M. Brownell, to the effect that the moose, giant of the deer family, is rapidly following the buffalo along the sloping way that leads to obliteration. The big game animal of the Minnesota pineries has for years been the moose. In the heart of that region lies the Superior State Game Refuge with its 2,000,000 acres of land, and here in larger numbers than anywhere else in this land have been found these hermits of the animal kingdom, pacing, solitary, the forest aisles; browsing on maple, birch, and willow, or, in Summer, hock or shoulder deep in lake or stream, baffling the stinging flies and munching the tender shoots of lillies and wild rice.

And now, says Mr. Brownell, they are moving on—some to the Canadian woods, but more from their unhappy hunting grounds in Minnesota to the happy no-hunting grounds in oblivion. Their bodies are found often, scorned as regards the meat or even the antlers, bullet-rent simply to gratify the idle caprice of a puerile-spirited hunter. For there is no possible glory attaching to the slaying of the moose around the waterways. From the standpoint of sportsmanship it is on a par with the shooting of a horse in a pasture.

The rifleman in search of majestic antlers has, perhaps, the shadow of an excuse. But he often slaughters many and leaves their bodies intact before finding the branching horns he wants. Trappers kill them, too, and poison their flesh as bait for wolf traps, and pot-hunters assist in the destruction. That the wolves aid materially in the carnage is not so certain, although some expert observers so affirm.

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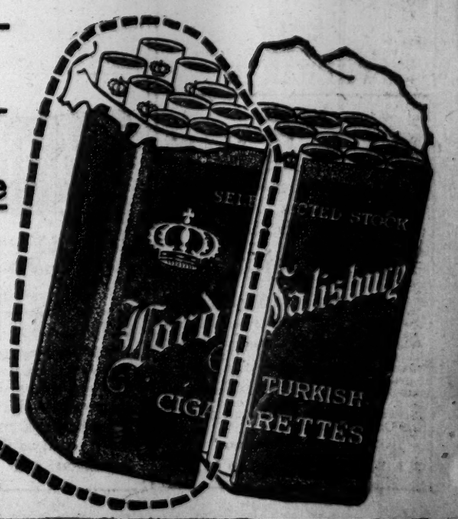

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Heel-and-Toe Prowess of Renz and Plant Sets American Marks from 11 to 15 Miles.

ACCIDENT IN CYCLE RACE

Glencoe A. C. Wheelman Badly Injured in 25-Mile Contest Won by Gaffeny and Laux.

American amateur walking records from eleven to fifteen miles were deeply and mercilessly slashed yesterday at Celtic Park, when Eddie Renz of the Mohawk Athletic Club, national three-mile champion, won the fifteen-mile heel-and-toe championship of the metropolitan district. The titular event was to have been held last Sunday by the Monument Club, but had to be postponed because of rain, and was contested yesterday under the auspices of the Thomas Lynch Association.

New American marks for eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen miles were established by Renz, while the record at twelve miles will be credited to William Plant of the Long Island A. C., who sped past Renz at this milepost just in time to be clocked first.

Renz walked fifteen miles in 2:06:06 3-5, bettering W. O'Keefe's figures of 2:14:44, which have stood since Dec. 31, 1880, when they were made in Williamsburg. The champion had to use his utmost power to stave off the final rush of Plant, the Long Island youngster, and won by less than ten yards. Plant was moving at top speed on the last lap, but he finished almost on the verge of exhaustion. W. McFadden of the New York A. C. was third. A feature of the race was the showing of G. A. Wiaub of the American Walkers' Association, who, although he had never before raced on a cinder path, finished a good fourth.

The first record to go by the boards was that for eleven miles, which Renz stepped in 1:28:51, supplanting a mark of 1:35:06, made by W. S. Hart in this city on May 21, 1884. Plant walked twelve miles in 1:37:40, doing away with the old mark of 1:42:55, which E. D. Lange hung up on May 16, 1888, in New York. For thirteen miles Renz was clocked in 1:46:35, against O'Keefe's 1:55:25, and the victor's fourteen-mile figures were 1:56:20, while O'Keefe's were 2:03:06.

Lawrence Gaffeny and G. Laux of the Empire City Wheelmen were the winners in a twenty-five-mile bicycle race, which was contested on the system used in the final mile of the six-day race in Madison Square Garden. The leader at each mile scored points. Eleven teams started, but accidents drove out six before the finish.

E. Shellington of the Glencoe A. C., who was teamed with G. Hoffman, was so badly injured in a crash that he had to be taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, for treatment. He suffered a dislocation of the right shoulder and was badly lacerated about the hands. In a collision with George Bowker and Nat Guttoff on the far turn, Shellington was tossed against the fence, barely missing a sharp-edged post, and knocking two boards out of the barrier. The summary:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.
1	Remer	7:50
2	Remer	15:01
3	Remer	22:20
4	Remer	31:38
5	Remer	39:28
6	Remer	47:28
7	Remer	55:35
8	Remer	1:03:40
9	Remer	1:11:19
10	Renz	1:20:42
11	Renz	1:28:51
12	Plant	1:37:40
13	Renz	1:46:35
14	Renz	1:56:20
15	Renz	2:06:06 3-5

Order of finish of leaders: 1—Edward F. Renz, Mohawk A. C.; time, 2:06:06 3-5. 2—William Plant, Long Island A. C.; time, 2:06:09 1-5. 3—W. J. McFadden, New York A. C.; time, 2:14:47 3-5. 4—G. A. Uriaub, American Walkers' Association; time, 2:14:54 1-5. 5—P. P. Kaiser, Morningside A. C. 6—E. Greenberg, Walkers' Club of America.

25-Mile Amateur Team Bicycle Race.—Won by L. Gaffeny and G. Laux, Empire City Wheelmen, (50 points;) Fred Wolsen and Paul Reinecke, Acme Wheelmen, (64 points,) second; L. Bowker and G. Bowker, Glencoe A. C. (85 points,) third; E. Shellington and G. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C., (98 points,) fourth; M. Guttoff and A. Attardi, Empire City Wheelmen, (99 points,) fifth.

HARRIERS' PRIZES HELD UP.

Question of Novice Status Arises After Glencoe A. C. Run.

Inability to decide who were novices and who were not yesterday caused Steve Byrne, a member of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee, to order the prizes of the successful athletes in the annual novice tyro road race of the Glencoe A. C. held up pending an investigation into their status by the Amateur Athletic Union.

This action was a hard blow to Robert Christ of the Brooklyn A. A., who after years of endeavor had won for the first time. He had a close shave yesterday, crossing the finish line only two yards in front of P. J. Walsh, an unattached youngster, while R. Lillis of the Morningside A. C. was less than two yards back of the runner-up.

The victor's time of 27:28 for the course of approximately five miles was 27 minutes 28 seconds. He was among the leaders throughout and went to the front about a quarter of a mile from home.

The team race, which the Brooklyn A. A. won what may prove to be a victory on investigation, in the team competition. Its point total was 63.

Mr. Byrne said that his committee would start its investigation some time this week. He also announced that efforts would be made to draft a list of novices in this district.

The leaders finished as follows:

	Hcp.	Time.
Robert Christ, Brooklyn A. A.		27:28
P. J. Walsh, unattached		27:28 2-5
R. Lillis, unattached		27:30 4-5
J. V. Bridgeford, St. Joseph Y. M. A.		28:00
L. Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.		28:02
L. Glanzrock, Mohawk A. C.		28:07
W. Pavlik, Mohawk A. C.		28:10
T. Mullane, unattached		28:15
F. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrier		28:15
L. Sussa, unattached		28:19
D. Johansen, Swedish-American A. C.		28:21
T. Teleka, Hungarian-American C.		28:24
T. Lattara, Columbine Gym.		28:27
H. Greenberg, C. C. N. Y.		28:29
L. Durin, Pennant A. C.		28:31
F. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C.		28:34
T. F. Newman, St. Vincent Ferrier A. C.		28:35
L. Lehman, Harbrook A. C.		28:37
J. Flynn, Harbrook A. C.		28:38
J. Rhodes, Brooklyn A. A.		28:40

TEAM SCORES.

Brooklyn A. A.	1	11	14	18	19—	63
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	8	12	22	30	31—	99
St. Vincent Ferrier A. C.	6	8	15	15	18—100	
Morningside A. C.	2	16	21	32	34—105	
Mohawk A. C.	3	20	27	28	28—	106
Pennant A. C.	7	28	37	44	47—163	
Harbrook A. C.	9	10	39	46	50—154	

SPURT WINS FOR PALMIER.

Score Fall, One Badly Hurt, in 25-Mile Bicycle Race.

Wild riding, with frequent mishaps and one serious accident, marked the annual open twenty-five-mile handicap bicycle race of the Century Road Club of America, New Jersey Division, contested over the Hudson Boulevard in West Hoboken, N. J., yesterday. Joe Mossuti of the Century Road Club of America was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, with a fractured knee-cap and internal injuries as the result of colliding with a stalled automobile in the [illegible]. He carried nearly a score of other riders down with him.

First honors in the handicap division were annexed by Joseph Palmier of the New England Wheelmen, who had six minutes handicap. He went the twenty-five-mile route in 1:10:45. A desperate drive in the last hundred yards sent Palmier across the line a wheel's length ahead of Charles Miller of the Century Road Club, and not more than two wheels' lengths separated the next three men over the finish line.

The first ten finished as follows:

	Hcp.	Time.
Joseph Palmier, N. E. W.	6:00	1:10:45
C. Miller, C. R. C. of A.	6:00	1:10:45 1-5
J. Tomosulo, C. R. C. Assn.	6:00	1:10:45 2-5
C. Miller, N. E. W.	6:00	1:10:45 3-5
Ernest Kuno, C. R. C. Assn.	6:00	1:10:45 4-5
G. Prett, unattached	5:00	1:10:17
J. Baumgartner, C.R.C. of A.	6:00	1:11:17 1-5
G. Ackerman, C. R. C. of A.	6:30	1:11:47 2-5
V. Aitens, U. S. L.	6:00	1:10:17 2-5
E. Sossi, U. S. L.	6:00	1:11:48

FULTON TO FIGHT WILLARD.

Articles Signed, Says Collins, and Now Offers Are Awaited.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Jess Willard and Fred Fulton were matched here late last night for a fight on Labor Day, according to an announcement by Mike Collins, Fulton's manager.

Tom Jones signed for Willard. The fight is to be for ten rounds or more before the club offering the most money. Willard is to receive two-thirds of the purse and Fulton one-third.

Bids, according to Collins, will be received up to July 1. David Griffith, he said, informally offered $37,500 to bring the contest to St. Paul.

LEWIS TO MEET GIBBONS.

English Boxer to Attempt Formidable Task Thursday Night.

Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul middleweight, will invade the East for the first time in a year, when he boxes Ted Lewis of England at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. Gibbons should have a decided advantage over the Englishman in both weight and experience. Both men are fast boxers, and the bout is likely to furnish plenty of action.

At the Pioneer Sporting Club tomorrow night Johnny Lore will be seen after a long absence from local rings, when he engages in a ten-round bout with Jimmy Regan, the lightweight from the Pacific Coast. Joe Azevedo and Joe White are matched for the other ten-round bout.

The Stadium A. C. at the Manhattan Opera House will offer Jimmy Anderson, the Indianapolis lightweight, and Banty Lewis of Newark in the main attraction of Wednesday night.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem will stage its weekly show this evening with Young Reilly of the west side and Willie Sampson of the east side in the main bout.

On Saturday night at the Stadium A. C. Joe Goodney and Teddy Jacobs will be seen in one ten-round bout and Cowboy Shands and Johnny Howard in the other. The Broadway Sporting Club and the Fairmont will also hold Saturday night shows. At the Fairmont, Augie Ratner will again be seen in action against Frankie Notter.

The bouts scheduled thus far this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Young Reilly vs. Willie Sampson, Mickey Ryan vs. Barney Adair. Vanderbilt A. C.—Darkey Griffen vs. Sailor Burton.

Military A. C.—Kid Taylor vs. Bushey Graham.

TUESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Johnny Lore vs. Jimmy Regan, Joe Azevedo vs. Joe White.

WEDNESDAY.

Stadium A. C.—Jimmy Anderson vs. Banty Lewis, Johnny Taylor vs. Sam Diamond.

THURSDAY.

Madison Square Garden—Mike Gibbons vs. Ted Kid Lewis.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—"Rough House" Ware vs. Kid Cotton.

New York A. A.—Eddie McEntee vs. Sailor Berman.

Harlem-Rockaway S. C.—Joe Mooney vs. Johnny Martin.

Brown's Bar Rockaway A. C.—Young Cardell vs. Johnny Mack.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. Young Zulu Kid.

Stadium A. C.—Joe Goodney vs. Teddy Jacobs, Cowboy Shands vs. Johnny Howard.

Fairmont A. C.—Frankie Notter vs. Augie Ratner.

CLOSE MATCH WON BY MAN.

He Defeats Bull in Tourney of West Side Tennis Club.

A number of interesting matches marked the continuation of the Spring tournament at the West Side Tennis Club yesterday. Three matches were played in the Class A division, one of which was in the second round. In this Louis Graves scored a victory over Dr. R. C. Thomas in a three-set match. After losing the first set at 6—8, Graves captured the second set at 6—3 and romped away with the last at 6—1.

In the first round the event of interest was the match between Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Charles M. Bull, Jr. Man won in straight sets at 6—4, 8—6. In the other Class A match R. L. Bagga experienced little difficulty in defeating K. G. Stern, 6—2, 6—0.

In Class B there were several closely contested matches, that between R. A. Pope and M. S. Hagar taking nearly two hours. Defeated in the first set at 4—6, Pope rallied and won the next at 6—4. The last set was hotly played, and Pope finally won at 11—9. L. H. Fitch, E. H. Hooker and G. Boyd came through in the second round. The summary:

Class A.—First Round—R. L. Bagga defeated K. G. Stern, 6—2, 6—0; A. H. Man, Jr., defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., 6—4, 8—6.

Second Round—L. Graves defeated Dr. R. C. Thomas, 6—8, 6—3, 6—1.

Class B.—First Round—J. S. Myrick defeated Norman G. Johnson, 6—1, 8—3, 6—0; W. D. Bourne defeated G. J. Burr, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6; L. H. Fitch defeated J. D. Gangler, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1; C. G. Hyman defeated H. Worth, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3; M. Peabody defeated Dr. E. Crilley, 6—3, 6—3; R. A. Pope defeated M. S. Hagar, 4—6, 7—5, 11—9; E. M. Alger defeated J. W. Travell, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—L. H. Fitch defeated W. D. Bourne, 6—2, 6—3; E. H. Hooker defeated C. G. Miller, 6—3, 6—2; G. Boyd defeated H. W. Warner, 6—0, 6—3.

Class C, First Round.—W. A. Sands defeated H. Adams, 6—2, 6—3; H. P. Daniels defeated C. Conlin, 6—2, 6—2; R. O'Gorman, Jr., defeated P. Wilds, 6—0, 6—3; H. P. Farrington defeated L. Scott, 6—1, 6—0; B. M. Graham defeated H. H. Pipe, 6—0, 6—0; L. Carruthers defeated J. Townsend, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round.—R. S. Hildreath defeated F. S. Male, 8—6, 6—4, 8—6; G. Hill, Jr., defeated S. C. Adams, 9—7, 7—5.

WASHBURN CATCHES TARTAR

Ranking Tennis Player Has Trouble in Subduing Hutchings.

Watson M. Washburn made his appearance in the Harlem Tennis Club tournament yesterday afternoon and advanced to the third round of the event. In the first round he won by default from Edgar Lee, but in the second was forced to some real playing in gaining a victory over Edward Hutchings.

Hutchings almost sprang the surprise of the tournament. He worked his way to a commanding position in the first set, leading at 5—2 on games. Then the superior tournament experience of Washburn began to assert itself, and he took five straight games, for the set. In the next set Washburn held Hutchings in higher esteem and played more cautiously, so that he won at 6—3.

Vanderbilt B. Ward, winner of the tournament a year ago, defaulted his match in the first round to A Guiterman. The summary:

First Round.—H. H. Manchester defeated W. Wiseltier, 6—0, 6—3; W. M. Washburn won from Edgar Lee by default; E. Hutchings defeated G. S. Breadbeck, 6—3, 6—4; V. B. Ward defeated H. Campbell defeated R. Sparks, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0; A. Guiterman won from V. B. Ward by default; Allan Behr defeated H. Cassell, 6—4, 6—4; H. Forster defeated H. W. Holbrook, 6—2, 6—3; J. S. O'Neale defeated E. Gilbert, 6—2, 6—0; B. W. Stair won from E. Barlow by default; H. Nearing defeated D. D. Gear, 8—7, 6—2.

Second Round.—Charles Chambers defeated L. Oshman, 6—0, 6—0; H. H. Manchester defeated P. Geold, 7—5, 6—1; W. M. Washburn defeated M. Hutchings, 6—3, 6—3; W. M. Fischer defeated E. Nolan, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; L. Grianell defeated J. McDermet, 6—3, 6—4; W. Botzford defeated B. W. Stair, 6—4, 6—3; H. Steinkampf defeated C. A. Sparks, 6—1, 6—2; H. Nearing defeated R. Semmer, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5.

WHITE LEADS AT OAKLAND.

Makes Net of 71 in Qualifying Round of Spring Handicap.

A large field played yesterday in the qualifying round for the Spring handicap trophy at the Oakland Golf Club, under the conditions of which eight members were to qualify. The match play rounds will be decided Saturday and Sunday.

The summary:

Spring Handicap, Oakland Golf Club, Qualifying Round.—R. H. White, 80, 9—71; E. Guillandeau, 90, 18—72; C. L. Murray, 88, 15—73; L. M. Richmond, 80, 7—73; C. E. Finlay, 88, 15—73; L. B. Malone, 90, 14—76; L. Best, 90, 13—77; F. W. Belknap, 96, 21—77.

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MAY BRING NEW BUSINESS

First Important Contract Taken in Latin America—Ship Bought to Carry Supplies to Scene.

Details of the first important engineering work to be undertaken by the American International Corporation, the construction and financing, in connection with the Ulen Contracting Company of Chicago, of a $5,000,000 system of modern sewage disposal and water supply in Uruguay have been made public by the National City Bank. The dispatch with which the new contract, one of the most important ever obtained by an American firm in a foreign land, has been undertaken is emphasized for the value which it may have in bringing other business to this country.

A French construction company undertook the construction before the war, and its engineers prepared the plans in detail for a system of filterages and electric pumping for the water supply, and of concrete pipe sewers, the work to be done for three cities simultaneously. The war made it impossible for the French concern to carry out the work, and an American contractor, the Ulen Contracting Company of Chicago, last year undertook the plans.

The arrangement was made in February, after the Stone & Webster organization had checked up the contracts between the Ulen Company and the Government of Uruguay, and had found that specifications and estimates of cost were correctly figured. The agreement provided for completion of the work in three years. Upon the closing of the arrangements here not a moment was lost before the "mobilization" of forces and materials for carrying out the contract was begun. The Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation detailed three engineers, and the Ulen Company some twenty Superintendents and foremen, to go in squads to Uruguay. The first squad sailed on the 1st of March, a second about the 1st of April, and the rest are to follow shortly. Upon the arrival of these men in South America they joined others that the Ulen forces already had as veterans, and began the recruiting of laborers. The latter will be almost exclusively natives of Uruguay, who are declared to be most efficient workmen, physically strong and willing.

Practically every pound of machinery and material for this construction not obtainable in Uruguay is to be sent from this country. Some 15,000 tons of cast-iron pipe will be used, and all of that is to be "made in U. S. A." A large part of the cement required will be purchased from local producers in Uruguay. In the quick mobilization of this construction force the first thing needed would be engines, steam shovels, machinery for the making of concrete sewer pipe, derricks, and other big and heavy tools, also thousands of picks, axes, crowbars, hand shovels, and the like. In the present condition of ocean shipping, it looked like a big problem to get these started, but 200 tons of space was contracted for in vessels that were to sail in three to four weeks. Then the efficiency of Stone & Webster and the Ulen organization in this country was drawn upon to gather the engines and get them to the ships in time.

Some big pieces came from Salt Lake City. Others came from Chicago. Several had to be purchased new, along with a mass of minor material. Not a day was wasted. The things were obtained, loaded on cars, and men detailed from the various units of the big Stone & Webster organization in different parts of the country followed the movement of every car on its way to the shipping ports. In New York a railroad map of the country, tacked to the top of a table with red-headed thumb tacks, representing the cars coming eastward with the "munitions," was used daily as wires reported the movement of the machinery. It was kept moving, despite freight embargo, and it sailed on time. It is probably in Uruguay now.

More machinery and advance materials have gone since. However, the situation in regard to shipping was so problematic and freights were so high, that, considering the determination of the men managing this contract to have it done on time, it was thought best to do something afloat to insure providing for transportation. The American sailing schooner Alice M. Colburn of Boston was purchased especially for the purpose. She is a four-master of 2,600 tons net measurement. She flies the American flag. The ship cost nearly three times her normal market value, but it was figured that she will more than pay for herself in freights upon return cargoes, to say nothing of the saving upon enormous charges for the materials. The vessel is now at Savannah loading. Six months have been allotted for a round voyage to the River Plate.

EX-JUSTICE O'BRIEN WINS.

Captures Founders' Day Handicap on National Golf Links.

The Founders' Day Handicap which was played yesterday on the National Golf Links of America, at Southampton, was won by former Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who turned in a card of 104, 24—80. Seymour Johnson was second, his card being 97, 10—87. The tournament which is one of the annual fixtures, is open only to those men who were the founders of the links. The play is for a cup given by Watson F. Blair of Chicago.

Among the others who competed yesterday were Charles B. Macdonald, J. J. Stillman, Daniel Chauncey, H. W. Whigham, T. Morris Carnegie, Devereux Emmet, Charles H. Sabin, Albert R. Fish, Robert Goelet, John T. Greer, F. P. Dunne, Reginald Brooks, H. S. Vanderbilt, H. M. Atkinson, J. C. Thaw, G. W. Curtis, C. A. Carstars, J. D. Sawyer, J. K. Secor, and J. V. Cady.

Strassburger Registers Colors.

Lieutenant R. Beaver Strassburger has registered his colors with The Jockey Club. They will be green and white, diagonal stripes, white sleeves, and green and white cap.

Auto gears transmit power. Much of this power is lost through friction.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

reduce friction, prevent wear, increase mileage, and prolong the life of your car.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

Jersey City, N. J. Established 1827

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	79,153	88,618	290,705	$1,952,500
Tues.	67,854	87,344	275,745	890,000
Wed.	80,042	58,222	319,000	798,000
Thurs.	72,283	96,420	382,225	462,000
Fri.	81,153	81,296	337,540	452,000
Sat.	51,676	48,802	146,920	282,000
Total	432,112	462,701	1,695,441	$4,422,500

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
19,800	*Aetna Expl.	20¾	17½	18½	— 1⅞
1,500	Ajax Rub., Inc.	68	68½	67¼	— ¼
1,100	Ar. Drug Syn.	14	13½	13½	— ¾
100	Am. Int. Cor.	21¼	20½	20½	.. ..
825	Am. Nav.	13¾	13	13¾	— ⅛
500	*Am. Zinc pf.	73½	73	73½	+ ½
21,900	A., G. & W. I.	47	41⅝	45	— ⅝
8,850	A. G. & W. I. pf.	54¾	52¾	53	.. ..
800	Balt. Tube	116½	115	116½	+ 1⅜
300	Balt. Tube pf.	96	95	96	+ 1
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob., ordinary	17	16	17	+ 1⅜
3,800	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	17½	16	17⅝	.. ..
6,600	*Butler Chem.	6	4¾	5½	— ⅝
20	Can. C. & F.	71	74	74	.. ..
15	Can. C. & F. pf.	85	85	85	.. ..
1,500	Can. N. Gas.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	.. ..
4,750	*Car. L. & P.	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
49,100	Chev. Motor	228	206	221	+ 14
555	Con. Ordnance	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
7,800	Cor. R. & H.	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
100	Cramp Ship.	82	82	82	— 2
27,900	*Cu Cane S.	63½	60	61	— 2¼
5,425	*Cuba Cane S. pf.	96	90½	94¾	— ¼
815	Curtiss Aerop. v. t. ctfs.	54	44	50	.. ..
1,215	Driggs-Seab'y.	140	122	135	— 5
7,800	*Elec. Gun.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4,370	Emer. Phono.	18	11⅝	13	+ ¼
9,200	*G., W. & W.	65⅝	63½	65¾	+ 2⅜
2,400	Grant M. Car.	10½	9¼	10¼	.. ..
45	Gen. Ry. Sig.	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
2,300	Hartman Cor.	75¾	74	75	+ ¼
150	H. & B. Car.	37	36½	36½	— ½
315	Hendee Mfg.	28½	27	28½	.. ..
731	Holly Sug.	47½	45	47¾	.. ..
1,110	Holly S. C. pf.	95½	95	96	— ½
76	Hopk. & A. A.	85	83	85	.. ..
1,200	Kape Mfg.	4¾	4¾	4¾	.. ..
1,500	K. Bronze pf.	22¾	20	21	— 1¼
2,210	K. Zinc Corp.	14½	14	14	— ½
5,100	Kresge	13½	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
900	*Kresge pf.	104	103	103	.. ..
100	*Lake T. Boat.	8¾	8¾	8¾	.. ..
6,700	*Lynn Phonog.	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
10,905	Man. Transit.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
30,500	*Maxim Mun.	9¼	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2,300	Marc. of Am.	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
40,000	*Midvale Steel	62⅜	58⅜	62⅜	+ 1⅜
50	O. Elzen pf.	98	98	98	.. ..
1,600	*N. S. S. r.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
36,325	*Periman Rim.	145	121	138	+18½
1,100	P. T. & M. C.	25	23½	24	.. ..
302	*P.E. & M.Co.	106	99	105	— 9
205	St. L. & S. F.	18	16	16	— 1¼
200	Saxon Motor	67¼	67	67¼	+ 2
3,000	Spring. B. Co.	62	57	62	.. ..
325	Spr. Body pf.	103½	102	103½	.. ..
5,500	*St. L. Loc.	19¾	18¾	19¾	.. ..
6,555	Sub.St.v.t.ctfs.	58	55¼	57¼	+ 2¼
310	Stand. Motors	8¾	8½	8¾	.. ..
700	Thomas Aero.	24½	22½	24½	.. ..
3,226	*Tob.	44	41	41	— 3
13,850	Un. Profit Sh.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
2,900	*U.S.L. & H.C.	8¾	8	8	— 1¼
50	U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	4	4	4	— ⅝
800	U. S. S.	6¼	6	6¼	.. ..
400	Univ. Motors.	6¼	6¼	6¼	.. ..
200	*W.-P.T., w.i.	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
700	*Wab. Pitts. T., w. i. pf.	49	49	49	.. ..
14,900	White Mot. C.	51⅞	48	50¾	+ 1⅝
5,000	W.F.C.v.t.cfs.	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
9,800	*Zinc C. Co.	5⅝	4¾	5	.. ..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

200	Ang.-Am. Oil.	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
15	Continental O.	340	333	333	.. ..
5	Cumb. P. L.	85	85	85	.. ..
723	Ohio Oil.	241	238	238	+ 4
18	Prairie O. & G.	412	408	409	+ 9
10	Prairie P. L.	212	212	212	+ 2
20	So. Penn. Oil.	350	350	350	+ 2
190	S. O. of Cal.	251	248	250	+ 2
72	S. O. of Ind.	560	559	560	+10
90	S. O. of N. J.	522	515	518	— 2
253	S. O. of N. Y.	210	207	209¼	+ 1¼

OTHER OIL STOCKS

2,775	Am. Oil & G.	1¼	1¼	1¼	.. ..
15,400	*Bar. Oil & G.	4¾	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
48,600	*Cal. Oil. (a prospect)	19	16	16	— 1
2,800	*Cal. Oil pf. (a prospect)	78	77	77	— 1
4,750	*Cosden & Co. (oil refining)	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¾
4,000	*Cos. O. & G.	9¾	8¾	9	— ⅝
1,150	*C. O. & G. pf.	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
10,337	Empire Pet.	8	7¾	7¾	.. ..
20,805	*Federal Oil.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
100	*Houston Oil.	18	18	18	.. ..
7,500	Inter. Pet.	11¼	10¼	10¾	— ⅜
11,600	Lincoln G. O.	42	38	42	+ 7
42,850	Metro. Pet.	25	19½	24¼	+ 4⅝
44,000	*Midwest Oil.	49	45	48	.. ..
810	*Midwest Ref.	69¼	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
6,200	*M. S. O. Co.	39	35	39	+ 2
12,180	*Muskogee Ref	3	2¾	3	.. ..
40,200	*Okla. Oil.	13	11	12	.. ..
4,250	Okla. Oil pf.	1	1	1	.. ..
13,400	Ok. P. & Ref.	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
2,400	*Pan-Am. Pet.	49¼	48¾	49⅛	+ 1⅛
2,900	*San. O. & R.	13	12	12¾	— ⅛
22,200	*Simulair Oil.	49¼	46½	46¾	— 2
128,805	*Un. W. Oil.	1⅞	.87	1¼	+.42
800	U. S. Con. Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾	.. ..
8,095	*Victoria Oil.	2¾	1⅞	2	— ⅝
4,535	Way. Oil & G.	5¾	5½	6	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

42,900	*Adanac Silv.	68	64	66	— 1
63,600	†Alaska-Br. Col. Metal.	90	70	90	+10
48,950	*†Atlanta	13¾	12	12¾	.. ..
8,800	Ariz. Eagle	15	13	13	.. ..
1,000	Alta	45	45	45	+ 1
2,900	Beaver	49	46	47	— 2
55,800	Bingham Min.	15½	13¾	14¾	+ ⅛
24,900	*†Booth	21	16½	20	+ 1¼
57,500	*Boston & M.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7,150	Bradf'd Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3,000	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
885	Butte & N.	8	8	8	.. ..
5,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7¼	7¼	7⅜	— ⅜
3,900	Calav. Cop.	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
29,300	Caledonia	85	85	85	+ 2
23,200	*Canada Cop.	2¼	1¾	2	— ¼
20,500	†Cashboy	8¼	7½	8	.. ..
300	Cerro de Pasco.	88	87½	88	+ ½
1,000	†Comst. Tun.	6	6	6	.. ..
11,900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
500	C. Nev.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	.. ..
16,134	C. Cop. Mines	3	2	3	.. ..
8,000	Dome Ext.	88	84	88	+ 1
400	Dome Lake.	27	27	27	.. ..
6,000	Dundee Ariz.	2	1⅝	1⅝	.. ..
2,525	*Dupont Cop.	8	2¼	2¾	— ⅛
1,900	*Eagle & B.B.	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
94,400	*Emma.	50	41	50	+ 2
2,880	First Nat. C.	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
15,000	*Fontana M.C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	.. ..
500	Florence	49	47	49	.. ..
82,930	Goldfield Con.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
41,900	Goldfield M.	13¾	11¾	13	— ⅝
1,600	*†Granite G.M.	60	54	54	— 6
7,850	Hecla Mining.	5	4¾	5	.. ..
250	Hollinger	34½	34	34	+ 1
450	Howe Sound.	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
2,900	Int. & Interc. M. & R.	1⅞	1¾	1¾	.. ..
88,000	*Int. Mines.	11	10	10	— 1
7,225	*Iron Blossom.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
71,000	*Jerome Verde	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
22,300	*Jim Butler.	1½	1½	1½	.. ..
27,800	†Jumbo Exten.	90	76	80	+14
100	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	— ¼
21,700	*†Kewanas	15	14	14	— 1
164,700	*†La Jara G.	80	53	74	+21
40,950	*†Louis. Con.	16	12	13½	.. ..
81,700	Magma Cop.	17¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
89,500	Magma Min.	17	15¾	16¾	+ ¾
18,500	†McKin.-Dar.	68	65	66	+ 1
4,450	Mines of Am.	8¼	8	8	.. ..
7,223	*

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and other Investment Securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
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5% and 6% Bonds

Conservative investment bonds have as their security property values well in excess of the outstanding issues, and earnings largely beyond interest requirements. Such investments are worthy of your entire confidence.

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25 Broad Street, New York
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Principal and Interest payable in New York

These bonds may be now purchased to yield

5⅛% to 6⅛%

We have prepared a special May List of offerings, which we will gladly mail on request.

Circular A-15

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14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Fort Dodge Des Moines & Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5's

Absolute First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company

Earnings—8 Mos. ended Feb. 29, 1916
Gross $941,971.40
Net 463,502.34
Interest on Bonds 183,333.33
Balance 280,169.01

Net earnings more than two and one-half times bond interest.

Price 96 and interest

To yield 5.30%

Descriptive Circular AG-13 on request

N. W. Halsey & Co.
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ESTABLISHED 1857

Bonds

Secured by a first mortgage on property conservatively valued at about double the amount of bonds;

Protected by a very liberal Sinking Fund; and

Guaranteed by a company having outstanding stocks of a market value in excess of four times the amount of bonds guaranteed.

Yield 6%

Send for Circular "72"

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MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

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ROBINSON & CO
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The swing of last week's stock market from high to low was not more than half of that of the previous week, but the movement was more consistent and a larger net change resulted. It was an advance of about a point measuring the market by the average of fifty leading issues. That was the response to a variety of influences supplied by the home and foreign news of the week and by technical market considerations.

Foreign affairs contributed both good and bad news from the point of view of traders, but in its major aspects, namely, that which had to do with our relations with Germany, the news was in keeping with previously formed expectation and was not therefore a very powerful factor. More effect was exerted by the renewed talk of early peace than by the formal acceptance by the United States of Germany's assurances regarding the future conduct of her submarine warfare, and the Mexican news, though important, occupied a subordinate position in the market influences of the week.

Periodically talk of peace has recurred as a market factor and it must be so over and over until at last peace comes. When the talk of peace comes for the last time, when in other words the prediction is displaced by the fact, the suggestion that peace is near may seem as improbable as the most recent rumor of this sort seemed, but that is unlikely. Meanwhile if peace talk is to be widely believed it must seem to have greater foundation than it had last week.

It became increasingly apparent as the week advanced, as had seemed to some throughout, that this peace talk was nothing more in reality than talk of Germany's desire for peace. She said in her note that she had twice made known before the world her willingness to make peace, but she has never made it known to those to whom it must eventually be made known, namely to her enemies. She has not yet suggested any terms that her enemies are likely to accept short of their utter defeat and their defeat seems now next to impossible.

Europe is still a long way from exhaustion in the sense of exhaustion which would force one side or the other to make peace irrespective of the conditions which might be imposed. What seems necessary, therefore, before the talk of peace seems to point to the reality of peace is the suggestion of terms, presumably by Germany, since she is the nation which alone of the contestants is talking of peace, which will seem likely to commend themselves to Germany's enemies.

While in themselves the market effects of the coming of peace are of very small moment, compared with the human gain through the ending of the destruction of life, it is with those effects that we are here directly concerned. If the coming of peace would mean the collapse of the market that indeed would be immaterial were that a necessary consequence of the ending of the war, but that is far from being a probable consequence.

The recurrent talk of early peace, even though it but bring false hope that the slaughter is near an end, serves a useful market purpose. It keeps under repression that sort of enthusiasm which is built up on the prospect of profits to be made out of war orders, and it familiarizes the business and financial world with the idea of returning to the conditions of peace. Make that thought familiar and presumably that will lessen the adverse effect of the change from the abnormal back to the normal condition of business. That change will more easily be accomplished than would have been possible had it come after a short period of war and more easily than many people have believed.

It is a matter to which the financial community is now giving a good deal of thought, and the more it is considered the less fear is felt in respect to the business consequences of the great change. More point is now being made of the fact that just as there were certain industries and certain concerns which were greatly benefited by the war, so there will be certain industries and certain concerns which will be greatly benefited by the coming of peace. Formerly the loss of war orders was thought of without sufficient attention being paid to the offsets, and there will be very important offsets. Steel and copper, to mention typical instances, profited by the war demands, but cotton suffered. Will not the latter and other commodities adversely affected by the war benefit by the return of peace?

It is to such considerations that the financial community is turning now in its more mature consideration of the probable effects of the passage from war back to peace. It is not believed that the time for that is yet near at hand, but come when it will, its unfavorable business consequences most probably will be offset, if not more than offset, by its favorable consequences. The period of readjustment is likely to be protracted rather than very brief, and in this country it is most likely to go on hand in hand with the further progress of the business improvement which is predicated on influences altogether apart from the war.

What actually has been going on in the United States have been two trade movements instead of a single movement. Upon a normal forward movement in industry and trade has been superimposed the extraordinary demands due to the war. These have been accompanied by extraordinary conditions, some of which have helped, but others of which have hampered the free course of the normal movement. Unless this normal movement has run its course before the war ends, and that is improbable unless the war should last much longer than now seems likely, it would in many ways be given a freer field by the re-establishment of peace. Therein would be a business gain superior to the loss involved in the cessation of war orders.

Aside from the mere uncertainty and doubtful issue of the Mexican difficulties there was a reason why those difficulties did not arouse more concern than they did. The financial community is convinced that the need of preparedness in the United States is a very real need. Whatever any one outside of Wall Street may think to the contrary, this conviction on the part of bankers and others is a thing altogether apart from any desire to share in the possible profits of a program of preparedness. The belief in the need of it has been real, but there has been some doubt of the policy being carried out as fully or as promptly as it should be. The Mexican difficulties, it is thought, are likely to impress upon those in whom the present power to initiate preparedness plans lies the need of carrying such plans into effect. In a sense, therefore, these Mexican troubles were welcomed. At least, they are looked upon as likely to yield very valuable results in the shape of more effective preparation against the danger with which the country may be confronted at any time, and to meet which unprepared would be to meet it in the most costly manner possible.

SHIPPING STOCKS FAVORED.

Leaders in London Dealings—Tone Is Steady.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 14.—The stock markets preserve a praiseworthy steadiness in the face of the confusion in Ireland and the realization that great tact and skill are required to allay the emotions roused by the necessity of dealing sternly with the leaders of the rebellion.

Business was moderate last week, partly owing to the restraint imposed by the now assured passing of the compulsory service bill, but there was some improvement over the previous week. Investment demand was in small volume, but numerous speculative counters became centres of some activity.

Shipping stocks are in the ascendant, with Peninsular & Oriental deferred leading a smart rise on rumors, later denied by the company, of a plan to split the stock into smaller denominations. More attention is being directed to the common stocks of home railways. The announcement was made on Friday that minimum prices would be forthwith removed from the prior charge issues of these companies. This means the liberating of securities of the value of £650,000,000. The new basis of values is expected to show yields of from 5 to 5½ per cent. The very flat market for Grand Trunks is a reflection of the financial difficulties of that company.

A bill was introduced in Parliament on Tuesday to add one hour of daylight to the working day during the Summer months. Clocks are to be advanced sixty minutes now, and put back again at the end of September. Legislative sanction is assured. The only important difficulty is with the Anglo-American market. Transactions on the Stock Exchange will not be affected owing to the early closing here, but commercial market operations may be hindered, and it is suggested that the markets of New York, New Orleans, and Chicago commence business thirty minutes sooner.

Money and discount market conditions are unchanged. There was some demand in the banks early in the week for short Treasury bills, but this subsided later.

PARIS MARKET FIRM.

Shipping and Railroad Shares Strong Features on the Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 14.—The Bourse closed this week with a firm undertone, following some profit-taking in the department which had recently shown uninterrupted advances. The final quotation on rentes was 68 and on the war loan 87.95, both steady. The Paris municipal loan of 185,000,000 francs has already been fully subscribed. The demand for Mexican mining shares and coppers slackened, but shipping shares and French rails were strong. This was especially true of the Northern Company, securities of which were favorably influenced by increased traffic receipts despite adverse conditions and on account of the revival of the Channel tunnel scheme.

A bill restricting unnecessary imports has been passed by the Government.

The weekly return of the Bank of France was satisfactory. It shows a reduction of 100,000,000 francs in the gold reserve, but this was compensated by increased deposits abroad. The war finance item was unchanged.

The exchanges closed steady, with sterling at 28.27 and New York cables at 6.05.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	On Call. Renewals.
May 9	2¼	2	2	2½
May 8	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
May 10	2¼	2	2¼	2
May 11	2	1½	1¾	2
May 12	2	1¾	2	2
May 13	2	2	2	2
Week's range—				
High			2½	2¼
Low			1½	2
Same week last year—				
High			2¼	2
Low			1⅝	2
Year's range to date—				
High			3½	2¼
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 8	3@3¼	3@3¼	3 @3½
May 9	2¾@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 10	2¾@3	3	3 @3½
May 11	2¾@3	3	3 @3½
May 12	2¾@3	3	3 @3½
May 13	2¾@3	3	3 @3½
Week's range—			
High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2¾	3	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3½
Low	2¼	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	3¼	3¼	3½
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 8	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*20c
May 9	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*20c
May 10	Par	†5c	†10@15c	*20c
May 11	Par	Par	†10@15c	*20c
May 12	Par	Par	†10@15c	*20c
May 13	Par	Par	†10@15c	*20c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
May 8	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 29½c
May 9	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 29½c
May 10	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 29½c
May 11	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 29½c
May 12	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 29½c
May 13	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 29½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, 2½% London.	British Rentes, 4½%. Paris.
May 8	57	63f
May 9	57	63f
May 10	57	63f
May 11	57	63f
May 12	57½	63f
May 13	57½	63f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
May 8	35¼d	74¼c
May 9	35½d	73¼c
May 10	36¼d	76¼c
May 11	36¾d	76½c
May 12	37d	77½c
May 13	36½d	77¼c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 13, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	814,262	1,157,072	201,450
Tuesday	722,724	574,181	117,635
Wednesday	425,634	717,412	155,952
Thursday	468,613	442,603	307,471
Friday	648,649	686,198	251,119
Saturday	277,589	240,590	68,590
Total week.	3,357,471	3,818,058	1,102,232
Year to date.	63,236,135	47,544,676	32,501,860

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,942,000	$5,701,500	$1,617,500
Tuesday	3,723,000	2,882,500	2,373,500
Wednesday	3,809,000	3,206,500	1,599,500
Thursday	5,709,000	2,267,000	2,238,000
Friday	4,198,000	3,033,500	1,725,500
Saturday	2,058,500	1,031,000	939,000
Total week.	$22,239,500	$18,122,000	$10,513,000
Year to date.	397,974,450	317,503,700	300,040,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	May 13, '16.	May 15, '15.	Differences.
R.R. & mis.	3,357,461	3,818,056 —	460,595
Banks	10	.. +	10

BONDS.

R.R. & mis.	$16,939,000	$17,801,000 —	$862,000
Gov't	5,030,500	129,000 +	4,901,500
State	9,000	34,000 —	25,000
City	261,000	158,000 +	103,000
Total all.	$22,239,500	$18,122,000 +	$4,117,500

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 13, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,239,500	$397,974,450
Same period last year	18,122,000	317,503,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.05	86.55	87.35	86.19
Same period a year ago	83.81	83.00	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	85¼	82¾	82¾	4
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	106	102	105	33
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B.	105	104¾	105	28
Albany & Sus. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	3
Am. Ag. Ch. Co. 5s	101¾	101¼	101½	16
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97	97½	33
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¼	97	97¼	36
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103½	103½	6
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	110	108¾	108¾	77
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¼	91⅞	92	227
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅝	106⅞	107¼	88
Am. H. T. cv. 4s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98¼	98¼	10
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	76½	75½	76½	14
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93½	93⅝	91
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	164½
A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s, reg.	91½	91½	91½	3
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55.	103½	103¼	103¼	48
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60.	103¾	103¾	103⅝	9
At. T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	14
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86	85	85	8½
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, sta.	85½	85	85¼	13
A., T. & S.F., E. O. K. 4s.	96	96	96	5
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	89	89	89	6
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s	103¾	102¾	102¾	14
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	11
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s.	85½	85½	85½	6
B. & O. pr. ln. 3½s.	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	19
B. & O. pr. l.3½s, reg.	92	92	92	10
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s.	91⅝	91	91¼	63
Balt. & O.cv.4½s.	96	95¾	95¾	142½
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	54
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s.	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	291
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.	88¼	87	88	76
Beth. Steel ref. 5s.	101¾	100¾	101	264½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	104	103⅞	103⅞	17
B'klyn City R. R. 5s.	101¼	101½	101½	2
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	100	100	100	12
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18.	100⅞	100¾	100¾	65
B'klyn R. T. gen. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	2
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s.	78½	78½	78½	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s.	101	100¾	101	20
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2
Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
B., C.R. & N.col.tr.5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Bush Term Bld. 5s.	87	86	87	23
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	98¾	98½	98¾	19
Canada So. con. 5s.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
Central R. Ry. 4s.	50	50	50	1
Central Leather 5s.	102	101¾	101⅞	87
Central New Eng. 4s.	81	81	81	2
C. of Ga. 1st 5s, reg.	104	104	104	1
C. of Ga. con. 5s.	101	100½	101	14
C. of Ga., Chat. D. 4s.	84½	84½	84½	1
Central of N. J. 5s.	117	117	117	3
Central Pacific 4s.	89⅞	89	89⅝	89
Central Vermont 4s.	83	83	83	4
Cent. R. R & B. Co. of Georgia 5s.	94½	94½	94½	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	105	105	105	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	46
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	91	90¼	90¼	14
C. & O., Big S. 4s.	83½	83¼	83¼	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s.	49⅞	47½	49⅞	7
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	60
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	98¾	98	98¼	184
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97½	97⅝	97½	2
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s	99½	99½	99½	38
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¾	6
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	85	85	85	10
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	81	81	81	5
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, r.	81	81	81	11
C. & E. I. rf. 4s, t. r	22	22	22	3
Chi. Gt. West. 4s.	71¼	70⅞	71	40
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s.	23	22	23	6
Chi. Ind. & So. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	3
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B.	78	78	78	2
C., M. & St.P.gn.4s.A	92¾	92¼	92¼	2
C., M. & St.P.cv.5sB.	107⅛	106¾	107	68
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92	92	92	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94⅞	94¾	94¾	26
C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s	94	93½	94	30
C., M. & St.P.gen.4½s	101¾	101¼	101¼	14
C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s.	100⅛	100½	100⅝	128
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.	103½	103¼	103½	11
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s.	95	94⅞	95	12
C. & N. W. gn. 4s, sta.	81¼	81¼	81¼	11
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	36
Chicago Rys. 5s.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	15
C., R. I. & P. gen 4s.	85⅞	85¾	85¾	29
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	75¾	71¾	74	1,470
C. R. I. & P. deb. 5s.	58½	48⅝	58	1,975
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., doub. sta.	56½	48	55½	247
C. R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., doub. sta.	54	45¾	54	217
C. St. P., M. & O. 6s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101½	10
Chi. St. & M. 6s.	117½	117½	117½	1
Chi. & W. I. cons. 4s.	78	77	77¼	25
Chi. & W. M. 5s.	85	85	85	1
Chile Copper 7s.	131⅜	130¼	130½	65¼
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.	79¼	79	79¼	7
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s.	87	86	87	28
Clo. So. & Wheel. 5s.	107½	107½	107½	1
Cl. Sh. Line 4½s.	101	100¼	100¾	10
Col. Industrial 5s.	75¾	75	75¾	16
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	7⅞	7	7⅞	8
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	6¾	6¾	7	34
Col. F. & I. genl. 5s.	95	95	95	2
Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	83½	83	83½	5
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s.	82	81	82	2
Con. Gas, conv. 6s.	122½	122	123	60
Cub.-Am. S. col.tr.6s.	102½	102½	102½	13
Cumberland Tel. 5s.	100¾	99¾	99¾	5
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	97½	97	97½	22
Del. & Hud. deb. 4s, '43.	100	100	100	2
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s.	107¼	106¾	107	26
D. & R. G. ref. 5s.	67	65½	67	83
D. & R. G. con. 4s.	77	76¾	77	6
D. & R. G. impt. 5s.	83¾	83	83	6
Det. River Tun. 4½s.	93	93	93	1
Detroit United 4½s.	82	79¾	81¾	222
Dist. Securities 5s.	77	76	76½	115
Dul. & Ir. Range 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	102¾	101½	101½	15
E.T., VA. & GA. cons. 5s.	105¾	105½	105¾	4
Erie 1st cons. 7s.	110¼	110	110¼	11
Erie 1st con. 4s.	85½	85½	85⅝	259½
Erie gen. 4s.	74¾	73⅞	74⅜	14
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.	77¾	77¾	77¾	15
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	86¼	85½	86⅛	259½
Erie, Pa. col. tr. 4s.	87	87	87	2
FLINT & P. M. 6s.	101	101	101	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s.	106½	105½	105⅞	5
GAL., H. & San An., M. & P. 1st ext. 6s.	102	102	102	4
Gen. Electric deb. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¾	33
Gen. Electric 3½s.	82½	82¼	82½	5
Gt. Falls Power 5s.	100¼	100	100	14
GR. North rfdg. 4½s.	99½	99¼	99¼	31
HARLEM RIVER-Portchester 4s.	91½	91⅛	91⅛	1
Hocking Valley 4½s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	70¾	69½	70	1863
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	27⅝	26½	27⅜	21¼
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s.	89⅜	88⅞	89¼	60
Ill. Cent. 3½s, 1952.	81	81	81	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1952.	89¾	89	89	40
Ill. Central 4s, 1953.	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s.	100¾	100	100¼	20
Ill. Cent., N. O. La. 6s.	89	89	89	1
Ill. Steel 4½s.	90¾	90¼	90¾	70
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s.	99	98¼	98⅝	226
Indiana Steel 5s.	102¾	102½	102¾	10
Inter-Met. 4½s.	73¾	73¼	73⅜	78
Int. Agri. Corp. 5s.	76	76	76	1
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s.	102⅞	101⅞	102¾	26
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	103	100⅝	102⅜	2,217
Int. Paper cv. 5s.	90	89½	90	16
Int. Nav. 5s.	99	98½	99	3
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	75	75	75	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s.	88	88	88	10
Iowa Central ref. 4s.	57	56	57	10
Kanawha & M. 4s.	83	83	83	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	110¾	110¼	110½	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	76	75¾	76	24
Kan. City So. 3s.	68¾	68¼	68¾	13
Kan. City So. 5s.	92	91½	92	22
Kan. City & Pac. 4s.	67½	67½	67½	6
Kan. City Term. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	10
K. & D. M. 1st 5s.	83	83	83	10
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.	83	82½	83	3
Kings Co. El. L. & P. P. M. 6s.	118½	118¼	118½	1
LACK STEEL 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	37
Lac. Steel 5s, 1950.	93	92¾	92¾	34
L. E. & W. 2d 5s.	76¼	75¼	75¼	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s.	101¼	101¼	101½	16
Lake Shore 3½s.	84¾	84¼	84¼	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	95	94⅜	95	17
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	94½	94¼	94¼	23
Leh. Val. of Penn. 4s.	92	92	92	2
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Liggett & Myers 5s.	102	101⅝	101⅝	13
Long Island ref. 4s.	87½	87	87	10
Lorillard 7s.	126¼	125	125	6
Lorillard 5s.	101	100⅝	100⅝	18
Louis & Nash g. 6s.	112⅜	112¾	112⅜	1
L. & N. unif. 4s.	94¼	94	94	28
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s.	86	86	86	4
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	12
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	5
L. & N., P. & M. 4s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
L. & N., P. & A. 6s.	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
MANHAT. con. 4s.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	2
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92¼	92½	10
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	116½	116½	116½	8
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	115¾	115	116½	28
Mich. State Tel. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
M. El. Ry. & L. c. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	5
Milwaukee Gas 4s.	93½	93½	93½	3
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s.	108½	108½	108½	6
M. & St. L. r. & c. 5s.	55	55	56	32
M. & St. L. ref. 4s.	60	60	60	7
M., S. S., M. & A. 4s.	97¼	97¼	97½	1
M., St.P. & S. S. M. 4s.	93¼	92⅝	93¼	6
M., K. & E. 1st 5s.	77½	77½	77½	2
M., K. & Ok. 5s.	57	57	57	15
M., K. & T. 1st 4s.	74¾	73¼	74⅝	48
M., K. & T. 2d 4s.	43¾	43¾	43¾	9
M., K. & T. ref. 4s.	52⅝	52	52⅝	3
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s.	39½	38¼	39½	33
M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	51½	51½	51½	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. t. r., sta.	89	89	89	10
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, col. t. r., sta.	87½	87½	87½	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, gty. t. r., sta.	87	87	87	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s.	101	100¼	101	53
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s.	48	40	48	138
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	47½	41	47½	105
Mo. Pac. cv. t.r.sta.	42	38	41¾	24½
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917.	92½	92½	92½	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920.	87½	87½	87½	5
Mo. Pacific 4s.	47¾	39⅝	47¾	247½
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	47½	40	47½	111½
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta.	45¼	38	45¼	58½
Mobile & O. new 6s.	115	115	115	30
Montana Power 5s.	97	96¾	97	33½
Morris & Essex 3½s.	87	87	87	1
NAT. ENAM. & S. 5s	99	88¾	99	50
Nat. Starch deb. 5s.	88	88	88	3
National Tube 5s.	101	100½	101	42
N. & Cin. Bge. 4½s.	97¾	97¾	97½	5
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s.	103½	102½	103¼	84
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	94¼	93⅝	93⅝	126
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	92¼	91½	91⅝	41
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	82¼	82	82	78
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	114¼	113⅝	114	488½
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	85¼	84⅝	85	43
N. Y. C., L. S. cl.3½s	75	74	74	19
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	74	74	74	21
N. Y. Con. R. R.	91⅝	90½	90½	7
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 4s.	84½	84	84½	6
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 5s.	105	104½	104⅝	11
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s.	70½	70½	70½	2
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s.	113¾	112½	112⅝	11
N. Y., N. H. & H., n.-cv. d. 3½s, 1954.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4

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Safe First Mortgage 5½% Serial Bonds
150 Broadway - Phone Cortland 8064

Atlantic Holding Co.
Foster & Adams
71 Broadway. Rector 5710.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust Stock
Guaranty Trust Stock
Telephone 5960 Broad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 13, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,357,471	63,236,135
Same period a year ago	3,818,056	47,044,676

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.01	84.81	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	69.09	64.14	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	135	..	....
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Advance Rumely....	19	18	19	..	800
43	Apr. 28	39	Apr. 28	Adv. Rumely pf....	40¼	39⅝	40	..	800
26½	Jan. 7	17⅛	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines††	24⅛	20½	23¼	+ 1⅞	27,400
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.††	9⅜	8⅞	9½	+ ⅛	5,000
33⅞	Mar. 14	23½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28½	26	28	+ ¾	7,100
83⅜	May 13	72⅜	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf....	83⅞	78½	82⅜	+ 3⅜	12,970
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical..	70⅞	66⅝	70½	+ 2⅜	3,600
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	99	98½	99	+ 1½	200
74	Mar. 17	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar....	73¾	69½	72¾	+ 2½	35,000
96½	Feb. 8	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	96	94⅜	96	+ 1⅜	800
103½	Jan. 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F..	100½	100½	100½	+ ½	300
165¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	165	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	52⅜	Apr. 22	Am. Can.	57½	55¼	57½	+ ⅛	12,100
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	109¾	109	109¾	+ ¾	300
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy....	62⅝	58½	61	+ ¾	10,700
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	116¾	116¾	+ ¾	400
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	23	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products.	155¼	152½	155	+ 2	1,600
117	Apr. 6	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	117	117	117	..	42
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.c.f.p.	..	..	115½	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	124⅝	Mar. 14	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅜	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅞	2,100
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	102	102	102	+ 1	200
140½	Jan. 4	124⅝	Mar. 14	Am. Express	127	127	127	+ 1¼	500
12	Jan. 3	9⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛	600
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf..	51½	49½	51	— 1⅛	900
81¼	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	30	28½	28½	— 1½	1,400
60	Feb. 5	51	Apr. 22	Am. Linseed	54½	52⅝	53⅞	— ⅛	7,800
25⅛	Jan. 20	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.....	23¼	22½	23	..	3,300
53¼	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Locomotive	50⅝	48⅝	50	— ⅞	3,700
83⅜	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive pf..	71⅛	67¾	70	— 1¼	82,125
104⅝	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	101⅛	101	101¾	+ ¼	1,300
10	Apr. 7	7½	Apr. 22	Am. Malt Corp'n....	9¼	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛	2,000
87⅞	May 13	81⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	87⅞	86	87⅜	+ 2¾	56,550
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	99½	96⅝	98¾	— ¼	500
114⅝	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	114	111⅝	111⅝	+ 1⅝	500
94½	May 11	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A....	94½	94	94¼	+ ½	1,400
87¼	Jan. 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B...	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛	100
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	130	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	55½	52⅞	55¼	— ½	8,900
116¾	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	114⅜	110	112⅜	+ 2⅞	22,750
118¾	Jan. 4	115⅛	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	117⅝	116	117⅜	+ 2⅛	600
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable....	65¼	..	..	..	....
131	Mar. 27	120¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	128⅜	128¼	128¼	+ ⅛	2,800
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	206½	203	207¼	+ 7½	4,520
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106⅜	106	106⅜	+ ⅞	1,000
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	45½	44	45½	..	4,000
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅜	600
21½	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜	500
97⅞	Apr. 10	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	94⅞	90½	92	— 1	1,817
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	85⅝	83⅜	84⅞	— ⅞	42,750
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization..	..	..	4⅜	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67½	66	66	+ ⅜	800
108¼	Jan. 4	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F..	101	102	103⅝	+ 1¼	9,500
102	Feb. 23	98⅜	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	101	101	..	1,900
115	Jan. 3	106½	Apr. 10	Atl. Coast Line.....	110	108	110	+ 2½	300
118⅝	Jan. 3	83½	May 5	BALD. LOCO. WKS	90⅛	84½	89⅜	— ⅝	84,925
109½	Feb. 23	107¼	Jan. 4	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	107¾	107¼	107¾	..	100
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio.....	88	85⅜	88	+ 2¼	11,528
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf....	75⅞	75⅜	75⅜	+ ¼	984
3⅜	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Miningtt..	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ¼	2,300
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	464	430	449	—10	1,107
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	135	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	80	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	86	85½	86	+ 1⅛	500
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	126⅞	126⅝	126⅞	+ ⅛	200
60¾	May 10	50¾	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	60½	58	60	+ 2⅜	1,680
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.....	102	99¾	102	+ 5	1,100
14	Jan. 12	8	May 10	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	8	8	8	— 1	200
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P...	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	74½	May 8	Burns Bros.	74½	74½	74½	— ½	200
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior†‡..	93¾	90¾	93½	+ ¾	19,000
42⅜	Jan. 3	20⅜	Apr. 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	24	23	23½	..	2,900
80⅜	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf..	51	50	50	+ 1	600
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	59	58½	59	..	85
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	177¼	167⅞	176	+ 8	26,800
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	90	86⅜	90	+ 3	210
56⅜	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54⅝	52⅞	54⅛	+ ⅛	11,000
111⅝	May 10	108¾	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	111¾	111½	111⅝	+ ⅝	800
290	Jan. 3	290	Mar. 3	Central of N. J.....	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	139	..	....
96⅜	Apr. 11	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	94½	91	94½	+ 2⅜	2,400
66⅞	Jan. 5	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio.....	62⅜	61	62½	+ 1½	10,250
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	..	..	....
20	Jan. 8	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	20	20	20	..	100
15⅜	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	12½	13½	+ 1	2,500
39⅜	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	38	36	37⅜	+ 1⅝	2,400
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	95⅞	93¾	95¼	+ 1½	12,300
136½	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128⅝	128½	128½	+ ½	1,206
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅝	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	128	127	128	+ ½	1,625
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf....	..	..	174	..	....
22½	May 9	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	22½	18⅛	19⅝	+ 1¼	150,300
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	133	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20⅜	Apr. 24	Chile Copper†	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛	2,200
60	Feb. 5	51	Apr. 22	Chino Copper††.....	54½	52⅝	53⅞	— ⅛	7,800
64	May 12	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L..	54	42	52	+11¾	4,202
80	May 13	70	Feb.	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	80	71¾	80	+ 9¾	1,000
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts...	79	79	79	..	1
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*85¼	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	74⅝	70	73¾	+ 3¼	8,550
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109¼	..	....
53	Jan. 4	38⅛	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron....	44⅛	41¼	43¾	+ ½	18,200
32½	Jan. 8	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern....	29½	26½	29½	+ 2	2,300
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf..	52	50	50	+ 3	500
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	44	44	44	..	100
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co....	..	..	110	..	....
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 8	Con.G.,E.L.&P., Bal.	133½	132½	133	+ ¾	1,200
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas ...	139	138	138¾	+ ⅝	1,200
88¾	May 1	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	87⅞	85½	86⅞	+ 1⅝	1,550
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	112	112	112	+ 1½	300
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.‡ ..	..	..	55	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	17¾	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref..	19⅜	19	19½	..	8,400
101½	Jan. 14	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf...	94	94	94	+ ⅞	170
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.....	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	*34	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	43½	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	83⅜	78¼	82½	— 1	144,200
119	Mar. 16	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	115	114	115	+ 3	600
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar ..	239½	238	239	+ ¾	400
109⅝	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	106	106	106	+ 1	232
98¼	Feb. 14	92	May 19	DEERE & CO. pf..	92½	92	92	— 1½	400
154¼	Jan. 19	149¼	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	152	151⅜	152	+ 1⅛	500
225	Jan. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛	600
14	Jan. 3	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr....	23¼	22	23⅛	+ ¼	1,500
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	29⅜	..	29⅜	+ ⅞	538
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	132½	131⅜	132⅜	+ ⅞	167
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	114
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	120	107	115	+14	1,800
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ 1⅞	100
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	53⅜	50¼	53	+ 1	53,400
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Minestt	28½	26⅞	28	+ 2	8,000
6¾	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl...	6½	5	6⅛	+ 2	1,300
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul. S. S. & Atl. pf.	13¼	10¼	13	+ 3	1,032
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....				7	..	....
				EASTMAN KODAK			*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	55	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat....	58	58	58	— 1	100
48⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	37¼	35	37	+ ⅝	89,060
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	52⅞	51¾	52⅜	+ ¼	8,300
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	45	44⅛	45	+ ⅛	1,200
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM.,..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ 1⅜	100
67¼	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	41	..	....
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL..	332¼	332¼	332¼	..	10
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	116	115½	116	+ ⅜	500
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	168	164	168	+ 5	5,700
495	Jan. 3	403	Apr. 24	General Motors	480	425	460	+35	1,100
120½	May 2	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf...	119¼	116¼	118¾	— 1¼	2,500
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	78¾	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅜	42,900
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 3	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	115¼	114½	115¼	+ ⅝	1,817
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	91½	88	91½	+ 5½	1,100
127¼	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf..	120⅞	119½	120	+ ⅛	12,000
50⅝	Jan. 3	36¾	Apr. 22	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	41¾	40⅝	41	+ ⅛	11,420
53⅜	Mar. 9	41⅞	Apr. 22	Greene-Cananeatt...	51¼	48½	48½	+ 1	4,900
74⅜	May 9	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel....	74⅞	72⅝	74	+ 3	1,400
91	May 8	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	91	90¾	91	+ 4	400
75	Apr. 13	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	75	73¾	74¾	+ 2¾	1,900
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
150	Mar. 17	120	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co..	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
182	Mar. 2	126¾	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	129⅝	129½	129½	— ⅛	200
109¼	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT...	102	101	101⅜	+ 1¼	1,800
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	215	213	215	..	24
49¼	Mar. 16	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.†† ..	45⅝	44⅝	45½	+ ⅜	14,600
21¼	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17¼	16⅜	17	— ⅛	1,500
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf..	75½	74	75	+ 1	1,820
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs....	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	50¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	90¼	..	....
20⅞	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	16	15	15⅜	..	800
74	Jan. 5	47	May 5	Int. Agricultural pf.	52	50	52	+ 1	2,100
114½	Apr. 27	108¾	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.....	112	111	112	..	800
119¾	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	118	..	....
78	Jan. 3	68⅝	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	74	72	74	+ 1	400
108	Jan. 11	104⅜	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf..	..	..	104¾	..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	26⅞	23⅜	26	+ ¼	95,510
98	May 1	61⅜	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c of dp	94½	84⅜	91⅞	+ 2⅜	258,400
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	50⅛	48½	49¾	— ⅛	30,200
111⅜	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	..	..	106	..	....
12⅜	Mar. 20	9⅛	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	200
56⅜	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.....	47¾	46	46½	— ⅞	1,100
2¼	May 11	2½	May 11	Iowa Central	2½	2½	2½	— 4⅛	100
9	May 10	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.....	9	9	9	— 9	400
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	93⅞	88	92	+ 5	12,700
113	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.....	110	107	110	+ 1	1,300
68	Apr. 17	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf	68	68	68	+ 5	200
82½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	26½	24¾	26	+ 1¼	7,200
64⅜	Jan. 8	58¾	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	+ ⅛	500
85	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co....	83	83	83	..	240
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf....	..	..	111¼	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tiret..	74½	72½	74½	+ 1⅜	12,600
97½	Mar. 14	95⅞	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf...	..	..	97	..	....
59	Apr. 8	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper...	56⅞	55¾	56⅝	— ⅜	24,200
5	Apr. 10	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	5	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	127	May 5	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128¾	128¾	128¾	..	20
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO..	71	68¾	70½	..	4,800
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106⅝	105½	106⅝	+ 1⅝	400
16½	Jan. 3	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West...	18½	13	13½	+ 3½	200
54	Apr. 13	48½	May 5	Lake Erie & W. pf..	50⅝	48½	50	— ⅜	2,100
82	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79⅝	78	79	+ 1⅛	6,900
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers....	250¾	250¼	250¼	+10¾	100
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	120¾	120⅜	120⅜	+ 1⅜	100
28½	Apr. 29	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	28	26½	26½	— 1½	1,400
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	19	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	82½	82¼	82½	+ ½	75
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	202	198⅝	202	+ ¾	1,000
202	May 12	179½	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	..	..	119½	..	....
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	128⅛	127	127¾	+ 3⅝	800
130⅜	Jan. 18	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.....	..	..	..	..	....
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS. ...	82½	80	82½	+ 4½	400
65½	Mar. 22	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	67½	..	....
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach....	1¼	1¼	1¼	— 1⅜	100
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Ordnance Stocks

Carbon Steel
Colts Arms
Du Pont Powder
E. W. Bliss
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Niles-Bement-Pond
Scovill Mfg.

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Amer. Graphophone
Chalmers Motors
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Eastern Steel
Fajardo Sugar

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

500 American Sumatra Tobacco Com.
10 Buffalo Copper & Brass
50 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
500 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 Continental Insurance
25 Crocker Wheeler Pfd.
25 Cent. Park, North & East R. Ry.
10 Home Insurance
25 National Surety
50 Pittsburgh Steel Pfd.
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Victor Talking Machine

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Sumatra Tobacco Com.
100 American Chicle Com.
50 American Meter
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Pfd.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Germania Insurance
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25 Harriman National Bank
100 International Salt
100 New Jersey Zinc
25 Scovill Manufacturing
25 Title Guarantee & Trust

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Steel & Radiation Ltd. of Canada
Common Stock
$100 PAR VALUE
Closing $34 bid, $40 asked
Offerings Wanted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

BANK and TRUST COMPANY STOCKS
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

Harris Brothers Company
(Common Stock)
One of the Big Mail Order Houses of the country.
Descriptive Circular on Request
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

United Drug Co.
Com., 2nd Pfd., 1st Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WEBB, LEVETT & CO
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

Mercantile Marine
The current issue treats with the important problem of the company's prospects when peace is again restored.
Send for Copy
The Financial World
Absolutely Independent
29 Broadway, New York.

Reo Motor Stocks
National Surety
Du Pont Powder
Packard Motor
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST. Tel. 1630 Broad

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And Interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 13, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	27
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	80	83
Alb. Sc. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	147	150
Do pf. ($50)	1,081,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	49½	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	May 1, 16	375	380
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	110½	112½
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	64	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	79
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	58
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan, 1916	92½	95
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '55	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	70	75
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	97
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bkn. R. & L. P. 6s, '57.	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	99
B'f.C.i.&s.,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	103
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39.	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	90	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85¾	87
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 5s, '39.	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
Cities Serv.	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	181	184
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	May 1, 16	82½	84
C.L. R. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'51	5,490,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25½	26½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	100	101½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'30	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94½
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	63½	65
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84	86
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	88½
C. L. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	70½	71
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. and D. pf.	1,300,000	..	..	.....	78	82
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99½	100
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	85	88
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	..
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '22.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ex. Spr. W. G. & E. 1st 6s, 1952.	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Fed. pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1952.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	81
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	90
Do deb. 6s.	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Ill. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'51	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '35.	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, 49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65
Jack. & Bak. 1st 5s, '22.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75⅝	76½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,343,980	..	..	.....	..	25½
Do pf.	9,401,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	..	57
Do 1st ref.5s	10,240,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
K. C. El. 5s, '38	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100¼
K. C. E.4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	75
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. C., Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13.	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33.	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s.	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.	3,375,000	3	S	A. & O.	96½	98
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946.	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	79	..
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78¾
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82½	85
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	61	62½
Do pf.	10,652,900	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	96	97½
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do 1st 5s, '43	10,221,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95¼
Do ub. 6s, '21	1,870,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	99¼
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	58½	59½
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	May 15,16	90	91
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	91½	92

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 13, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27.	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	94
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	104½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	73	76
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	85
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32.	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recpt. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	89	90
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	104	105
Do gen.5s,'39	13,390,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$12½	$13½
Do pr. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	36½	37½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	51½	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93¼	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83⅝
U. L. & Rys.	6,830,568	..	..	.....	52	54
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	78
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	81	86
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	82	82½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	80⅜	80⅝
Western Pwr.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16	17
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	60½	62
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	85	90
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Wils. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	43½	45
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97

†Also 2½% in common stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	130	133
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,16	276	283
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	85	110
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	835	847
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	343	348
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	508	515
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	*12½	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	160	170
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	420	427
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	165	169
Mtg.Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	114	118
Nat. Surety.	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	252
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	93
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	47	..
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	330	340
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	94	98
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 16	580	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	170

*Including 2½% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Do 1st 6s,'19	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	75	76
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	107	107½
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103¾

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 13, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	520	530
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	207	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	155	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	590	600
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	217	225
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	122
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 16	395	398
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	175	182
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	428	433
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	183	187
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	250,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Comm. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	316	322
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	74	80
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	20	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	350	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	620	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	340	350
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	495	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	185	190
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	295	302
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	236	241
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	265	270
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	185	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	..	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	385	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	180
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	160	
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	440	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	105	120
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	130	141½
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	..	420
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	450	458
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	455
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	143	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	525	..
Columbia	2,000,000	17	Q	Mar 3, 16	500	560
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1225	1250
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	445	445
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1825	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	252	258
Fulton	500,000	17	S	Jan 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	Q	Mar 31,16	430	434
Hamiltcn	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	130	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	114	123
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,16	420	430
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,16	600	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	985	995
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 16	280	290
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	380	390
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	370	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	..	398
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. pf.	3,385,500	1¾	Q	Apr 25,16	76	80
Am. B. Note Co. ($50).	4,495,710	1	Q	May 15,16	39	42
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	49½	51
Am. Brass.	15,000,000	a5	Q	May 1, 16	265	270
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	40	45
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	70	75
Am

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The following booklets and circulars sent to us are among those recently published by leading Financial Houses. Write for any in this list or others you may wish and we will have them forwarded to you free of cost.

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Buying Municipal Bonds on Partial Payment
The Premier Investment (Municipal Bonds)
Standard Savings Service
Effect of the War on Interest Rates
Buying N. Y. Stock Exchange Securities Through Partial Payments
Public Utility Handbook

CIRCULARS

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The Atchison from an Investment and Speculative Standpoint
B. F. Goodrich
Utah Copper
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Crocker-Wheeler Company
Erie
New Haven
New York Central
Standard Oil Stocks
Central Petroleum
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Michigan Limestone
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation
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Municipal Bonds
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PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK CHASSES AND TANKS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., May 17, 1916, for furnishing 20 3-ton motor truck chasses, with 600-gallon compartment tanks. Further information upon application.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES B, DATED JANUARY 1, 1915, DUE JANUARY 1, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1. of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, **the following Notes, being all of the unredeemed Notes maturing January 1, 1919, have been called for payment on June 1, 1916,** and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES B, $1,000 NOTES.

No. 543	572	619	687	703	743	779	818
544	576	620	665	706	746	784	819
546	580	624	666	707	749	785	822
547	581	630	668	709	752	787	823
548	582	661	671	710	754	790	824
549	583	662	672	711	762	792	826
551	584	636	674	712	764	794	828
552	599	640	679	720	765	795	831
555	602	645	683	721	768	799	832
557	603	648	684	731	770	802	838
558	606	649	687	732	772	807	884
565	613	651	688	733	773	813	836
568	616	655	692	738	775	816	837
	617	656	697	741	777	817	

SERIES B, $5,000 NOTES.

No. 841	854	874	904	937	963	994	1023
843	855	880	908	939	966	1002	1024
844	856	884	914	940	967	1005	1057
845	857	885	917	945	969	1008	1060
846	859	886	919	947	970	1010	1061
847	861	887	926	951	973	1013	1065
848	862	888	927	953	976	1015	1068
850	863	889	928	956	983	1017	1070
852	865	896	929	957	988	1020	1073
	868	902	930	960	990	1022	

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to June 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these Notes will cease on June 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24, 1916.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Holders of the Four and One-half Per Cent., Secured Gold Notes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, Due June 1, 1917, and Series B, Due June 1, 1918.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement between The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee, dated May 20, 1915, securing said notes, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has elected to pay and redeem on the **FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1916,** at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company of New York (its agency for the purpose), at No. 55 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the Four and One-Half Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of both series outstanding under the said Trust Agreement, being the notes of Series "A" payable June 1, 1917, and of Series "B" payable June 1, 1918, at the redemption price, to-wit, the principal amount of said Notes, together with a premium equal to one-fourth of one per cent. of the principal amount thereof for each six months between the date of redemption and the date of maturity, viz.:

Series "A," per $1,000 of the face amount, $1,005. Series "B," per $1,000 of the face amount, $1,010, and accrued interest, and that interest on all of said Notes both of Series A and Series B will cease upon said June 1, 1916. Holders of said notes are hereby notified to present and surrender the same at said office on June 1, 1916, with the coupons maturing on said date and all subsequent coupons. Coupons presented for payment should be accompanied by Federal Income Tax Certificate.

By order of the President and Directors.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.
Baltimore, Md., April 3rd, 1916.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company as trustee under the mortgage of the BEECH CREEK COAL & COKE COMPANY, dated June 1st, 1904, holds the sum of seventy-five thousand five hundred twenty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents ($75,522.38) in the Sinking Fund provided for under the terms of Article 6 of said mortgage, which is applicable to the purchase of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Forty-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Company due June 1st, 1944.

Offers of said bonds at not exceeding par and interest will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 29th, 1916. Bonds accepted will be paid for on June 1st, 1916, and must be delivered on that date or security furnished. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated, New York, May 8th, 1916.

TO HOLDERS OF CITIES SERVICE COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. FIVE YEAR CONVERTIBLE NOTES, DATED MAY 15, 1913.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Company has called said notes for redemption at the price of 102⅔ of face value plus accrued interest to date of presentation. All holders of notes are notified that said notes will be payable on or before July 12, 1916, at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of the Company's Treasurer, 71 Broadway, New York, or at the office of Messrs. Sperling & Company, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, England, and thereafter interest shall cease to accrue on any such notes.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY,
HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co

DIVIDEND

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company have declared a dividend of $12.50 per share, payable in the new preferred stock of the Company at par, to wit: **one-half of a preferred share, of the par value of $25 per share, to each share of the common stock** now issued and outstanding, payable on June 15, 1916, to common stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1916. The books for the transfer of certificates of stock will close on May 15, 1916, at 3 P. M., and reopen June 16, 1916, at 10 A. M.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

JOPLIN ORE & SPELTER CORPORATION

The May dividend, from April earnings, has been declared at the rate of 1.1 per cent. or $11 per share, on the 400,000 shares of the capital stock of this company, payable May 25, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

E. ALLENDORF, Treasurer.
May 10, 1916.

CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION.

May 10th, 1916.

A quarterly dividend (No. 2) of 1¼ per share on the outstanding Capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on June 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 20th, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

H. ESK MOLLER, Treasurer.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION

New York, N. Y., April 27, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the capital stock of this company of 50 cents per share and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share, payable June 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

HENRY HOPKINS, Jr., Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY, held this day at 340 Madison Avenue, New York City, a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared payable June 14th to stockholders of record at the close of business, June 7th, 1916.

LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.
Dated, New York, May 9th, 1916.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, May 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on June 8, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, May 23, 1916. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer. JAY V. HARE, Sec'y.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 86, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being dividend No. 31, will be paid on June 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 29th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, May 2d, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chesebrough Building Company will be held at its office, Room 212, Battery Park Building, 24 State Street, New York, on Monday at 12 M., May 22, 1916, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ARTHUR J. HOPPER, Secretary.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 8	$1.15⅝	$1.14½	$1.16⅝	$1.15½
May 9	1.15½	1.13½	1.16⅝	1.14⅜
May 10	1.16⅝	1.15¼	1.17⅝	1.16⅜
May 11	1.16⅞	1.15	1.17⅝	1.16
May 12	1.16⅝	1.15⅝	1.17⅝	1.16½
May 13	1.16½	1.15	1.17⅝	1.15⅝
Week's range	1.16⅝	1.13½	1.17⅝	1.14⅜

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
May 8	$1.16½	$1.14⅜	$1.18	..
May 9	1.16½	1.14⅜	..	..
May 10	1.17½	1.16⅜	..	..
May 11	1.17	1.15⅝	..	..
May 12	1.17⅜	1.16⅛	1.14½	..
May 13	1.17⅜	1.15½	..	..
Week's range	1.17⅜	1.14⅜	1.18	$1.14½

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 8	77⅛	75½	76½	74⅝
May 9	75⅝	74⅜	75¼	74¼
May 10	75⅝	74⅛	75	73⅝
May 11	74⅛	73⅛	74⅜	73⅛
May 12	75¼	74¼	74⅝	73⅞
May 13	75	74¼	74½	73½
Week's range	77⅛	73⅛	76½	73⅛

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash 3 White. High.	Cash 3 White. Low.
May 8	76	73½	75½	75
May 9	74¼	73¼	75½	74
May 10	73⅝	72⅞	74	73
May 11	73⅝	72⅜	74	73¼
May 12	73⅞	72⅞	74½	73½
May 13	73⅝	73	..	..
Week's range	76	72⅜	75½	73

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 8	48¼	47	44½	43¼
May 9	47½	47	43¼	43
May 10	48¼	47⅜	43⅜	43⅜
May 11	48	47⅜	43⅜	43⅜
May 12	48	47⅜	43⅜	43⅜
May 13	47⅞	47⅜	43⅜	40
Week's range	48¼	47	44½	43

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash—Standards. High.	Cash—Standards. Low.
May 8	40⅝	39⅝	49¼	48½
May 9	40	39½	49	48
May 10	40½	39⅛	48⅝	48⅝
May 11	40½	40	48⅝	48½
May 12	40¼	39⅞	48⅞	48¼
May 13	40	39⅞	49	48¼
Week's range	40½	39½	49¼	48

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 8	$13.12	$13.02	$13.12	$13.02
May 9	13.02	12.90	13.05	12.82
May 10	12.85	12.80	12.97	12.77
May 11	12.72	12.62	12.77	12.45
May 12	12.77	12.67	12.82	12.67
May 13	..	..	12.97	12.80
Week's range	13.12	12.62	13.12	12.45

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 8	..	..	$12.90	$12.75
May 9	$12.75	$12.65	12.82	12.62
May 10	12.65	12.62	12.72	12.60
May 11	..	..	12.60	12.32
May 12	..	..	12.67	12.58
May 13	12.75	12.65	12.77	12.62
Week's range	12.75	12.62	12.90	12.32

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 8	$24.15	$24.00	$24.05	$23.80
May 9	24.00	23.90	23.80	23.60
May 10	23.85	23.60	23.70	23.52
May 11	23.90	23.87	23.82	23.53
May 12	23.95	23.85	23.70	23.55
May 13	23.95	23.85	23.75	23.63
Week's range	24.15	23.60	24.05	23.53

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
May 8	12.75	12.64	12.85	12.72	13.02	12.89
May 9	12.92	12.66	13.04	12.75	13.21	12.89
May 10	13.04	12.82	13.19	12.95	13.38	13.18
May 11	12.98	12.86	13.15	12.95	13.32	13.18
May 12	12.85	12.82	13.09	12.90	13.23	13.04
May 13	12.90	12.84	13.01	12.89	13.15	13.05
Week's range	13.04	12.64	13.19	12.72	13.39	12.89

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
May 8	13.20	13.04	13.45	13.10	13.38	13.25
May 9	13.39	13.05	13.45	13.09	13.55	13.24
May 10	13.53	13.31	13.56	13.26	13.72	13.35
May 11	13.47	13.29	13.53	13.35	13.68	13.52
May 12	13.37	13.22	13.43	13.27	13.56	13.43
May 13	13.29	13.19	13.35	13.28	13.51	13.48
Week's range	13.53	13.04	13.56	13.09	13.72	13.24

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.
May 8	$4.75⅛	4.75⅛	$4.75⅛
May 9	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
May 10	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
May 11	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
May 12	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
May 13	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
May 8	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
May 9	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
May 10	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
May 11	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
May 12	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
May 13	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.75⅝		$4.76⅛
Low	4.75⅛		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.80		4.80⅛
Low	4.79⅛		4.79⅝
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅛		4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.85⅛		4.85⅝
Low	4.78⅛		4.79⅛

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
May 8	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.93⅝	5.93⅝	5.93⅝
May 9	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.93½	5.93½	5.93½
May 10	5.94	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.93⅝	5.93½	5.93½
May 11	5.94½	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.93½	5.93⅝	5.93⅝
May 12	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.93⅜	5.93⅜	5.93⅜
May 13	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.93½	5.93½	5.93½
Week's range	Demand.			Cables.		
High	5.94			5.93⅝		
Low	5.94½			5.93⅜		

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.
May 8	76.56½	76.56½	76.56½
May 9	76.56½	76.56½	76.56½
May 10	77.06½	76.81½	77.06½
May 11	77.62½	77.12½	77.50
May 12	77.50	77.12½	77.12½
May 13	77.25	77.25	77.25

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
May 8	76.68⅜	76.68⅜	76.68⅜
May 9	76.68⅜	76.68⅜	76.68⅜
May 10	77.18⅜	77.06⅜	77.06⅜
May 11	77.75	77.25	77.62½
May 12	77.62½	77.25	77.25
May 13	77.37½	77.37½	77.37½
Week's range	Demand.		Cables.
High	77.00		77.75
Low	76.56¼		76.68¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cab's.
May 8	20.19¼	20.19¼	40.87½	40.87½	6.39	6.38
May 9	5.20⅛	5.20	41.18¾	41.31¼	6.41⅜	6.42½
May 10	5.20⅛	5.20	41.31¼	41.37½	6.48	6.47
May 11	5.20⅛	5.20	41.25	41.37½	6.43	6.42
May 12	5.20⅛	5.19⅝	41.02½	41.75	6.32½	6.31¼
May 13	5.20	5.19	41.87½	42.00	6.32	6.31

	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.
May 8	30.75	18.25	18.37½	19.33	19.38	19.38
May 9	30.65	18.30	18.35	19.33	19.38	19.38
May 10	30.75	18.40	18.45	19.33	19.38	19.38
May 11	30.80	18.35	18.45	19.33	19.38	19.38
May 12	30.70	18.35	18.40	19.33	19.38	19.38
May 13	30.70	18.35	18.40	19.33	19.38	19.38

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Transportation Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, 1916, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking such action in regard to the increase, reduction, reclassification or readjustment of the capital stock of this Company, or of any purchase, sale, lease or other conveyance of its property or of any consolidation or merger of this Company with any other company or companies as may be necessary, advisable or proper to carry into effect the plan and agreement of readjustment of this Company dated January 31, 1916.

Dated, New York, March 14, 1916.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 15, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1916.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock, Noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1916, and re-opened on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1916.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, May 8th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 16th, 1916, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock, to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Weingarten & Jenks, Inc.: Please take notice that the Directors of the company have called a meeting of the company's stockholders for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that Weingarten & Jenks, Inc., be forthwith dissolved.

The meeting will be held at the office of Abr. A. Silberberg, the company's attorney, at 256 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 4 P. M., on May 29, 1916.

HARRY JENKS, Secretary.

Children's Garment Lines Wanted.
Coats—Dresses—Rompers
Experienced salesman wants strong lines for the jobbing trade on commission. No drawing account. Write for appointment, M 4 Times.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.
Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber ready to buy at once junior, misses' and ladies' fall coats; write for immediate appointment. J 156 Times.

COATS.—Jobber wants ladies' cheap plush and ladies' fancy coats; cash. Monday and Tuesday morning, Room 406, 72 Leonard.

COATS.—Jobber looking at plush coats all week. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats, children's, Misses, ladies. 22 West 21st, first floor.

CONTRACTOR able to make wash, cloth skirts in large quantity. K 9 Times.

DRESSES.—Wash and silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

PLUSHES.—Will buy from manufacturers any quantity for cash. King-Milton Co., 1,133 Broadway. Phone Farragut 8742.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Mr. Berger. Far. 9123.

PLUSHES wanted; any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 9810.

SERGE.—Wanted to purchase for cash any quantity Juillard's serge, quality 54249; advise immediately. Arcana, P 326 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Immediate delivery. Greeley 3606. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SUITS, COATS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for jobs of coats, suits, children's dresses, waists; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av., Resident Buyer. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

TAFFETAS. — Cutting-up trade wanted; blacks and blues taffeta silks; submit samples at New York office, J. N. Adams Co., 10th floor. James McCreery Co. Bldg., 36th and 5th Av.

TAFFETAS.—Open for 100 pieces navy, good quality, cheap. Broder Co., 32 West 27th.

WOOLENS OR SILKS.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Telephone 4663 Gramercy.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 388.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 3806.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS of ostrich and marabou for immediate delivery. Deutsch, 891 Broadway.

COATS on hand for immediate delivery; poplins, coverts, velour, checks, chinchillas, large assortment. Sipkin & Gorschen, 22 West 21st.

COATS AND SUITS.—The last lot of 150 suits to close out at your own price. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk and wash dresses; large quantity to close before moving. Jacobus Brothers & Co., 84 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jersey silk sport dresses, attractive styles; reasonable. Sam Englander, 32 Union Sq. Stuyvesant 3841.

DRESSES, Foulards linen, pongee; sacrifice price. Novelty, 116 W. 29th. Farragut 3194.

JAP SILK.—50 pieces best 5½ Mummy at 47½c., 8% cash. J. J., 199 Times Downtown.

SERGE.—We have for sale, for immediate delivery, 300 pcs. of Arlington's Style 87 Serge, 36", in black, navy, green, brown, and Copenhagen, perfect goods, price 47½c., terms 3/10. Elias Ostroff, 10 No. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SERGES.—All wool, golfine, cordurova, white and pastel shades, to close out; also juniors' and misses' coats at low prices. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

SHIRTS.—5,000 dozen black twill and sateen shirts, blue Chambray and flannel shirts; large stock sport shirts; immediate deliveries. Friedman Co., 542 Broadway, N. Y.

SHOES.—Jobs in shoes for out-of-town and export trade. Kirsh, 9 Lispenard St.

SUITS, ladies' and misses'; 300 to close out very cheap; all colors and sizes; call at once and get the best choice. Universal Cloak and Suit Co., 220 5th Av.

SUITS.—100 Taffeta and poplin suits; also 50 coats; to close out at a price. D 370 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—300 silks, serges, gabardines, poplins, checks; also 200 coats; close out cheap. Rosen & Flower, 146 West 26th.

SUITS.—350 better grade, close out $6.50. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

SUITS AND COATS to close out; cheap. Wolf & Mosholm, 12 West 32d.

YARNS, 16-2, dolls' stockings, 70 gross, to close out. 332 Canal St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESSES.—Infants', children's handmade dresses; manufacturer seeks connection with jobber to handle line on contract. M 92 Times.

ENGLISHMAN returning to London 20th May will execute commissions or orders; buy or sell anything. Y 842 Times Annex.

NOTIONS.—London jobber, textile, notions, fancy, going back 20th May, wishes to represent enterprising manufacturers. Y 840 Times Annex.

ASK HEARING ON TAX BILL.

Citizens Urge Governor to Look Into Items Totaling $13,952,948.

A number of citizens sent a letter to Governor Whitman yesterday asking him to give public hearings on the appropriation bill now awaiting Executive action. The letter points out that Mayor Mitchel and the Tax Reduction Committee have questioned a number of items in the bill and says:

The public has had little opportunity to know whether there is justification for the items that are questioned by the Tax Reduction Committee, the total amount of which is $13,952,948. Therefore we respectfully suggest that the Governor in the exercise of his powers of review hold public hearings at which he may go into these questions and give to the public the benefit of full and open discussion. To this end may we not also suggest that you ask the Tax Reduction Committee, which has raised these questions, to designate some one familiar with the business of the State, possibly some member of the opposition in the Legislature, to act as counsel in the examination of persons who may come before you to support the several items which have been voted and concerning which the question was raised in the petition referred to?

This year the taxpayers of this city are compelled to pay $13,975,000 as part of a direct State tax. The Tax Reduction Committee maintains that unless the State appropriations now awaiting your signatures are materially reduced another direct State tax must be imposed by the next Legislature. Since real estate pays over 90 per cent. of the taxes of New York City, we feel that public hearings conducted in the manner above suggested would serve a useful and helpful purpose in effecting economies that otherwise might not be made evident.

Among the signers are Alfred E. Marling, William J. Amend, Adolph Bloch, Louis V. Bright, Frederick H. Ecker, Robert W. Goelet, Ernest Hall, Darwin R. James, Jr., Clarence H. Kelsey, Albert G. Milbank, Charles Steele, Miller, Charles A. Peabody, Frederick B. Pratt, and George T. Mortimer.

CHINA USES OUR 'PHONES.

American Resident Says They Are Displacing European Instruments.

Professor C. H. Robertson, who has been in China for fourteen years, has just arrived in America to obtain modern laboratory equipment and late inventions for the Y. M. C. A. training school in Shanghai.

He reports that American telephones are displacing British and German instruments in all the principal cities of China, and that American-made cigarettes are becoming more popular than other makes. He also says American sewing machines and automobiles can be seen in nearly every large city. American typewriters and numerous labor-saving devices are appearing almost everywhere in China and Korea. A large American paper firm is now building a mill just outside of Shanghai to make paper for Government bank notes.

Professor Robertson has associated with him in his educational work nine other American college graduates with 100 Chinese young men, most of whom are graduates of Yale, Columbia, and Harvard.

MAY RESCUE MILLS & GIBB.

Reported That President Evans Will Turn Over Fortune.

No confirmation could be obtained last night of reports that William T. Evans, President of Mills & Gibb, had or was about to transfer much of his own property to the receivers for the benefit of the firm's creditors.

This property—three large business structures—is worth about $3,500,000 apart from the Mills & Gibb Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

When a message was taken to Mr. Evans last night at his home at Stamford, requesting confirmation or denial, he sent back word that "any information regarding the affairs of Mills & Gibb must be given by Malcolm R. Lawrence, counsel to the Board of Directors."

Inquiry at Mr. Lawrence's home, 27 Montgomery Place, Brookly

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Cases, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Re Tug Pilny Fisk.
Re R G Packard Co.
N E SS Co<Packard.
Autosales Co<Ryede.
Trial calendar:
McCahan Sug Ref Co< SS J Luckenbach.
Salas<US.
Ng Jungi<same.
Thacher<Transit Const Co.

Oriental Tissue Co<
Louis De Jonge Co.
Compagnie Gen Trans<Bump.
Hammond<Man Elec Supply.
US<One Case No 1577.
Davis<Finch.
Bklyn Ash Removal Co<Scow Nellie T.
Flannery<Pocahontas.
Schacht<same.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom No. 2, 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Motions:
Winslow<Staab (2.)
General calendar:
Ludvigh<Batt.
Hawkins<Donohue.
Leech<I Bernstein.
Same<S Hyman Co.
Same<B Hyman & Shevell Co.

Same<H Bernstein.
G E Hendricks Co, Inc<Thomas Pub Co.
Nat Carbon Co<Bright Star Battery Co.
Gennert<Burke & James, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Ziegenbein<Fish.
Tucker<J L Prescott & Co.
Brooks<L V RR.
US<Karplus.
Adamowitch<NY Central RR.
Providence, Washington Ins Co<Owens.
Shubert Theat Co<Sherman Nat Bank.
Costello<D, L & W RR.
Brenzinger<Penn RR.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Egan<Erie RR.
US Trust Co<Anderson.
Bankers' Trust Co<Lowe.

Dolina<Vierow Towing Line.
Bradley Imp Co<Tug C Blakeslee.
Hunt<P & R RR.

Farmers' Loan & Tr Co<Anderson.
Guaranty Trust Co<same.
Central Trust Co<same.
Lawyers' T & T Co<same.
Isaksen<Steiner.
Webber<West Va. Pulp & Paper Co.
Bowers<Henry Steers.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller<Friedenberg.
Fischerauer<P & R RR.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Peck<Lowe.

DISTRICT COURT — Mayer, J. — Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bank'cy discharges:
Geo R Arnold.
Van Namee Dry Goods Co.
G W & W P Van Steenberg.
Frauzen & White.
James A Frost.
Seward L Bowser.
Rose Lessin.
Adolf Cohn.
Wm Sperling.
John Applegate.
Henry Herrman.
Michael Carlon.
Jas J Cockarill.
Paul Noe.
Wm A Sheer.
Hyman Schnitzer.
Sidney B Miller.
Florence Van Alen.
Chas Giannattasio.
Merchants' Pub Market Co.
Leo Klein.
Gov S Taylor.
Louis Kwee.
Aaron Goldschmidt.
H Kram & Co.
Alfred E Aarons.
Max Shapiro.
Michael Cassidy.
Wm Wolinsky.
Under objections:
Samuel Appapoport.
Michael J Scott.
Leon Epstein.
Fried & Cohen.
Sol Silberfeld.
Sol Toepper.
Frank G Hewitt.
Adjourned cases:
Abraham J Friedman.
Jacob F Adler.

Albert De Canio.
Isidor Rosenberg.
Samuel Cohen.
Chester Bertoletta.
J F Wm Hantz.
J Garbov & Son.
Abraham Montag.
Involuntary cases:
Petition<P & P C Eckhardt.
Petition<Samuel Stragow.
Motions:
Delta Theatre Corp.
John G Layman.
Francesco Monti.
L Fautel & Co.
Abraham Meusin.
Mishkin & Grossman.
William Crowley.
Broad Const Co.
Louis Shapiro.
D C Krans.
Abraham Storch.
Louis Shapiro (&.)
The Multiphone Co.
H H Evans & Co.
L & B Cohn.
David Zizmor (2.)
Robert Rosenthal.
Samuel Kaufmann.
Chester Bertoletta.
Isidor Barkas.
Sarah Aaron.
Walter G Adams.
Schanzer Bros.
A W De Long & Co.
Wisner Dairy Corp.
John G Layman.
Samuel Scher.
Prudential Candy Co (2.)
M Charlanbus.
Standard Hat Block.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 368, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

NY & NJ Transp Co<Bridgins<Barge Edward Moore.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERMS—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Frank<Frank.
Bradstreet<Coll Bureau<Bradstreet Co.
Re Penn Marine, &c.
Re Norman Dress Co. (Waldorf.)
Associated Losier Purchasers<Carl H Page Co.
Re Magee.
Hazelton & Hillside C & I Co.
Re C K Sherwood Co.
Re McCarthy (Blanc).
Wood<Fred Rubber.
Ricci<Briggi.
Lucia<Jas Butler, Inc.
Carotenuto<Katzke(2).
NY Life Ins & Trust Co<Williamson.
Browning, King & Co<Almy.
Associated Loser Purchasers<Harry S Houpt, Inc.
Kleranowich<March.
Meebra Realty Co<Stratton.
Schaefer<Carton.
Re Kanti, Inc (Simon)
Werfelman<Von Astenbee Block & Kasdan, (Walnut).
Schechter<Nassau Elec RR.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Empire City Mtg. &c. Co (4).
Martino<Martino.
Looney<Laridon.
O'Malley<Gen Baking Co.
Rothstein<Holborn.
CNY<J Burke Imp.
Althelmer<B C Risbe.
Eckerson<Burr (2).
Goldsmith<Herskovits.
Shoninger Bros<Duval.
Dobie<Penn Coal Co.
Re Rotstein & Co. (Karaszik.)
Barber<Barber.
Morley<Cafferty.
Eastern N Y Wash Laundry Co<Abrahams.
Kaplan<CNY.
Dreyfus<Koch.
Re Wright.
Mazzarelli<Mazzarelli.
Re Empire Dev Co.
Bremer<Bremer.
Farms I & M Co<Bachrach.
Hoffman<Rose Dress.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Seiffe<Schiffe.
De Vito<Bell.
Sweeney<Hyams.
Orlof<Hinkle Iron Co.
CNY<Takis.
Turesky<Rosenstock.
Bohlman<Goodman.
Goelet<McPartland.
Franklin Eng Co<Driscoll.
Re Charles A Mc-Loughlin Corset Co.
Re Concrete Products.
Re Ackerson (Myers).
Equitable Life Assur Soc<Monte.
Eastern Steel Co<Globe Ind Co.
Wright<Burford.
U S Press Assoc<Frank Presbrey Co.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Van Loon<R Lawrence Smith, Inc.
Hirsh & Scofield, Inc<Gusmer.
A L Chatterton Co<A D Matthews Sons.
Driesen<Sullivan.
Morrow<Herbstone Rty Corp.
Midtown Holding Co<Filmont Rty Co.
Nolan<Nolan.
Fieldsteel<MacDuffie.
Whiteman<Semken.
Greenberg<Goldberg & G, Inc.
Hunt<Ind Com of NY.
Wolfman<Wolfman.
Manheimer<Dagen.
Warner<Warner.
Weld<Am Dock Co.
Carroll<Carroll.
Halpern<Hardint.
Fischer<Fischer.
Radice<Radice.
Ruffner<Ruffner.
Edelstein<Edelstein.
Glicksberg<Glicksberg.
Schleisch<Schleisch.
Rossen<Rossen.
Simpson<Simpson.
Miller<Miller.
Demurrers:
Kennard<Brandreth.

Gen Fire Assur Co of Hartford<Clark.
Taglavia<T M Sales.
Brown<Commercial Advertiser Assn.
Preferred causes:
Davis<Leman.
CNY<Plath.
Groveman<Groveman.
Walsh<Bowery Sav Bank.
Kane<Odell.
General calendar:
Case on—Miller<Steiner.
Doty & Orr Co<Redesdale Corpn.
Mansad Const Co<Brown.
Lasky<Coverdale & White.
Phinney<Phinney.
Koenig<Huneke.
Brown<Barsdinf.
Am Flooring Co<CNY.
Volk<Volk.
Golieb<Etkin.
Belfort<Belfort.
Harvey<N Y Assets Realization Co.
Franc<Roth.
Van Velzer<Van Velzer.
Gonzales<Gonzales.
Case on.

PART IV.—, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Comstock<Ellinger.
Flex<Leavitt.
Goldberg<Globe Ind Co<same.
Klein<Cohen.
Cinti<Shordone.
Unit Dist Co<Vincent.
Walsh<Tiedman.
Re Mitchell.
Winston<Wade.
Lindeman<Lekas.

Looschen Piano Case Co<Palmer Piano Co
Taylor<Bangs.
Baxter<Shonts.
First Nat'l Bank of Seattle<Gidden.
R Borsch Co<Fashion Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lewis<Nielson.
Fay<N Y Herald Co.
Same<Tribune Assn.
Tashjian<Spengeman.
Hone<N Y Cent R R, (2.)
Barrett<NY & Q C RR.
Hairichter<Davis.
Maloney<Levy & Gilliland Co.
CNY<Belling.
McCormick<Helms Exp Co.
Protheroe<NY Rys.
Bradkin Rity Co<CNY.
Goldman<Goldman.
Anriotto<Kempner.

Wasserman<Clarke Stable Co.
Hale<Stewart.
Union R E Co<R Carvel Co.
Creighton<Com'l Adv Ass'n.
Levy<Braxmar.
Schmidt & Co<Erie RR.
Hirsch<Werdinger.
Antin<Beaver.
Nilsen<Kilpatrick.
Heaney<NY Rys.
Cicero<NY Cent RR. Clear.

PART IV.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Horan<Belmont Iron Works.
Sinsheimer<Underpinning, &c, Co.
Chappotin<NY Rys.
Toye, Jr<Westcott Express Co.
McGovern<Oliver.
Halsworth<B Halla Corp.
Mecum<Becker.
J D Park & Sons<Hubbard.
Katz<CNY.
Kiernan, Jr<Int R T.
Caruso<Fitzgerald.
M Clancy<Kempner.

T Clancy<same.
Dervin<Cunningham.
Dethier<CNY.
Houghton<26 Ward Live Poultry Co.
Nelin<Tencoorn.
Witt<Arcade Stable.
Falk<Lindauer.
A Gold<Met Holdg Co
J Gold<same.
Papazian<Diener.
Radt<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Landusky<Int R T. Case on.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Fuller<Int R T.
Lisenda<John J, Creem Co, Inc.
Nenner<Enerel.
Schoppmeyer<Mulrooney.

Baumgarten<Am Sugar Ref Co.
Maroney<Broadway Taxicab Co.
Laks<Keller.
Wiener<Clothestone (2.)
Cunningham<Int R T.

The following cases will be added to the day calendar of this part as needed:

Rock<Int R T.
Berkowitz<same.
Coon<same.
K. Scoll<same.
Peluso<same.
Feller<Frankenstein.
Stronger<Clinton.
Berstein<Milliken.

Gale<Lord & Taylor Corp.
McElvaine<Goldberg Furniture & C Co.
Schaeppli<Loewy.
Theat. Enterprises.
Tetanis<Atlantis, (2.)
Kennedy<Kahn.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kaufman<5th Av Coach Co.
Rosaior<Knick Marble Co.
Capuozzo<N Y Rys.
Brossmer<Int R T.
Schultz<same.
Reiner<NY Rys.
Napoli<3d Av Ry.
Bernheimer<NY Rys.
McCarthy<3d Av Ry.
Salomon<Proctor 23d St Theatre Co.
Meremінsky<Clover Farms, Inc.
Paladino<NY Rys.
Gernler<NY Cent RR.
Sohn<Wise.
Caldwell<Blooming-dale.
Harris<NY Rys.
Gizariotis<Nomikes.
Krakauer<Quota Sales Co.
Martino<Grant Co.
Morrow<Gilhuley.

Bernard<Bradley Cont Co.
Ell<Realty Supervision Co.
Brannick<Kempner.
Zimmer<Merchants Traders Rity Co.
Harandi<Demokos.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Co.
Mose<N Y Polyclinic Med Sch & Hosp.
Same<Schultze.
Kenny<Cons Gas Co.
N Steigerwald<Burns Bros.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Fels<O'Dea.
Galanek<Astoria Lt, &c. Co.
Szabo<Schumacher.
Horn<B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R.
Haber<Lincoln Dye Works.
Gross<N Y Rys.
Chertow<Shipley Conduit & Supply Co.
Canavan<Coffey Rity.
Rostello<McCrorken.
Wertheimer<N Y Rys.
Schweid<Food.
Bonano<Belt Line Ry.
Minetti<Sherman.
Schmid<Lane.
Kelly<Int R T Co.
Benkovic<Stoller & C.
Lask<Childs Co.

O'Connor<Union Ry of N Y.
Sipos<Schumacher.
Trad<L I RR.
Isolde<Univ Garage.
Nagrodsky<Russia Socialist Pub Soc.
Irwin, Jr<Seidenberg.
Donadio<Belt Line Ry
Small<Harrold.
Rosenthal<Lekenning.
A Ressler<same.
Cresham<Hess Bldg.
Delisky<McMullen.
Snare & Priest.
Moore<Mortimer.
Ruprecht<Redenbach.
Prodger<Rothman.
Maguire<N Y Rys.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part are transferred to the day calendar of part I.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Dicker<Bishop-Babcock-Buckley Co.
Silk<Daub Storage, &c, Co (2).
Stone<Elsen Co.
Kemp<Gein.
Olshansky<James.
Budgor<Berestitzky.
Crasello<Fell.
Freedman<Ed Germain.
Nolan<Peters.
Person<Ebling.
Thiefes<Murray.
Allerton<Lake RR.
Cushlowitz<Ebert.
Freedman<H Germain.
Fox<Alexander.
Harris<Hirsch.
Kerekes<Albert Smith & Son.
Margolis<Cons Gas.
Foluba<Horowitz.

Proud<Flynn.
Sammarman<Scal.
Clara Weiner<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Carl Weiner<same.
Wolfowitz<Adler.
Corton<McIntosh.
Holland<MoMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc.
Phillips<Lee.
Sullivan<Charles T Wills, Inc.
Witteskind<Southern Boulevard RR.
Covino<City of Mount Vernon.
Toledo<same.
Webber<Gray.
Auerbach<Pierce.
Jones<Shaffer.
Clear.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Theobald<NY, N H & H RR.
Klein<Maokay-Smith.
Glants<Public Bank.
Lulka<Britz.
Sussman<Waterson.
Hazlett<Barrett.
Mayer<Lefcourt & 97th St Realty Co.
Terk<2d Av Dev Co, Inc.
C Dullea<Motor Delivery Co.
D Dullea<same.
Guthell<Consol Gas.
Ambach<Ehrlich.
Rudnick<Maloney.
Welensky<Breslin.
Lally<Shaffer.
Rubinstein<Rubinstein
Desmond<Rice.
Levy<Bd of Educat'n.
Lobel<O Daniels Co.
McPartland<Stiffger.

Starr<Gayley.
Martin<Betts.
Giles<E Langer Print.
Tunis<Brascher.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Brunswick Rity Co<Frankfort Gen Ins.
O'Dea<Woods.
Jabalie<Taylor.
Same<Nat City Bank.
Zucca<Pompeian Co.
Hahn<CNY (2.)
Straus<Shanley.
Ritzfeld<Harris.
Wright-Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Ditto<Paterno Const.
McMurray<Deimel.
CNY<Dolph Co.
Same<United Toilet Goods Co.
Same<Jeannette Co.
Same<Mindel.
Same<Imperial Theat.
Same<Atlas Tool Co.
Wickstrom<Peck.
CNY<Magratt.
Same<Walkup & Bro.
Same<Faciell & Co.

Sigel<Bradley Cont.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Kayal<Gilbert Knitting Co.
Astman<Feuerstein.
Trikman<CNY.
Fay<Sun Printing Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Lambi<Knick Fireproofing Co.
Goldberg<Bardens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Cacioli<Leh & N E RR.
Gartner<Lawyers' Realty Co.
W L Brunk<B H RR.
G F Brunk<same.
Cohen<Diamond.
Fuchs<Boyd Const Co
Horowitz<Levine.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell<Johnson.
Clear.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
Cronin<Agnew.
Bvtitz<Sauer.
Walters<Hoffman.
Socha<C RR of N J (2.)
Kelley<Jackson.
Gordon<Gerew.
Smolen<Ingraham.
Magee<Kaufman.
McCarthy<J New Rty.
Wagner<Feinbutter.
Fettiford<Cohen.
Harris<Tribune Assn.
Zeplin<Werner.
A Kovich<Burfeind.
Cohen<Rosenberg, (2.)
Hess<Erie RR.
Smith<Canero.
Urmann<Weinberg.
Callahan<C RR of N J

B Drexler<Dock Contractor Co.
A Drexler<same.
Leitner<NY Rys.
Rothman<Thompson Bros., Inc.
Sanders<Charles Pfizer & Co.
Rozansky<Jackson.
Breldbord<Rudolph Saenger Co.
Drohan<NY Rys.
Gutierrez<same.
Hefferman<Quinn.
La Mana<McGuinness.
Marcus<Nassau Elec RR.
Pyle<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Cattania<H S Kerbaugh, Inc.
Legutieta<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Levinson<Bachrach.
Wenger<Lone Con Rys.
Kemmerich<CNY.
Hoppe<Astor.
Waldorf-Astoria<CNY
Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co<same.
Alden<Judd.
Asero<Henry Steers.
Hills<Int R T Co.
Molter<Bloch.
Plucinsky<Brothers Valley Coal Co.
Britchard<Ind Ice Cream, Inc.
Flynn<CNY.
Schwartz<Simon.
Sarkay<CNY.
McCarthy<In Mer M.
Cornetbelse<Block.
Geary<Pullman Co.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
Kingsley<Bill.
Same<Shivertz.
Berkowitz<Freeman St Co.
Fitzpatrick<Aguirre.
Fitzsimons<Sam.

Siegel<Bradley Cont.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Kayal<Gilbert Knitting Co.
Astman<Feuerstein.
Trikman<CNY.
Fay<Sun Printing Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Lambi<Knick Fireproofing Co.
Goldberg<Bardens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Cacioli<Leh & N E RR.
Gartner<Lawyers' Realty Co.
W L Brunk<B H RR.
G F Brunk<same.
Cohen<Diamond.
Fuchs<Boyd Const Co
Horowitz<Levine.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell<Johnson.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Same<L Kantor & Co.
Same<Ingraham.
Same<Oriental Markets.
Same<Stern.
Same<M Stern, Inc.
Same<Markowitz.
Same<Van Iderstein & Sons.
Same<Haussler.
Same<Carr.
Same<Sheehan.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
Eltonhead<Travelers Ins Co.
Maurer Co<Maldanado & Co.
Lee Lash Studios<Proctor Mt V Rity.
Lindenstein<Highpoint Mfg Co.
Broadwin<Schmidt Co
Goldblatt<Washor.
Morgan<Fish.
Donovan<Dougherty.
Barr<Elizabethton Flooring Co.
Fuchs<Hannel.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ruffer<Waterbury Co.
Cent Tr & Savs Co<same.
Convent Av Const Co<Chas Buek Const Co.
Aparicio<Richards.
Strassburger<Bonwit.
J Lake's Sons<Cohen.
Murray<CNY.
Brown<Stokes.
Marcus<Coleman.
CNY<NY Disposal Corp.
Mfg Appraisal Co<Rockwell.
Langley<Slavin Co<Chas Meads & Co.
Freeman<Hartfield.
Miesto<Comm Union Assurance Co.
Daly<Niagara Alkali.
Levin<Newmark.
Peter Cooper's Glue Factory<Cholfax.
Mass Bondg & Ins Co<Thomson.
Singer<H Disston & Sons, Inc.
Wendler<Nesting Pin Ticket Co, Inc.

Strong<Gross.
Briggs<Kendrick.
Norton<Pease.
Lazaras<Cohn.
Chem Nat Bk of NY<Fleitmann.
Near<Allwall.
Gray<Morosco.
Schmidt<Herskowitz.
Laxer<Sanford Rubber Co.
Lewis Pub Co<Smith.
Vogrich<Havemeyer.
Friedman<Johnston.
Flamingo Film Co<
World Film Corp'n.
Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co<
Casualty Co of Am.
Same<Sprague.
Wood<Dodd.
Powers<Crystal Film.
Sachs<Kanowitz.
Black<Hall.
Carbone<Teele.
Schuster<Aronstein.
Striker<Blemann.
Peters<Poertner Motor Co, Inc.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Morton<Relyea.
Am Audit Co<Seybel.
Hanlon-Gregory Galvanizing Co<Vogelstein.
Gannon<Brunker.
Napier<Shethar.
Ogden<Elena Rty Cor.
Miller<Day Pub Co.
Johnston Heating Co<Bd of Education.
Barnes<Taylor.
Williams<Scott & Fowles Co.
Hyman<Dunstan.
Richards<Aetna Accident, &c. Co.
Same<London & Lancashire, &c, Co.
Wood<Rooney.
McCuaig<Ellis.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F D Co.
Halmos<Clizzola.
McEnie<Maloney.
Hannon<De Grushe.
Trepel<Deauville Bath M Kaempfer & Son<Mendelson.
Workman<Gt Neck Villa Co.
Esterly Garment Co<Marks.
Collins<Tjader.
N Y Water Supply Equip Co<Boyer.
Weiss<Bernhard.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co<Nat Fire, &c, Co.
Herby, Abrons & Meilins<McDonald.
Tracy<Brewster.
Same<Robinson.
Same<Files.

Same<Strong.
Same<Finch.
Same<Emmett.
Same<Lydig.
Same<Nathan.
Same<Stine.
Same<Nathan.
Same<Belding.
Same<Leonard.
Same<Hine.
Same<De Coppet.
Same<Clark.
Same<Newbold.
Same<Drey.
Same<Butler.
Same<784 6th Av Inc.
Same<Mills.
Same<Dime Sav Bk of Bklyn.
Same<Zaneth.
Same<Vogel.
Same<Liebman.
Same<Day.
Same<Hawkins.
Same<Carnegie.
Same<Morgan.
Frazee<Woods.
Shelling<Byars.
Morris<Proctor.
Graham<Powers.
Clarke Cont Co<CNY.
H & I Feldman Cont Co, Inc.
Waller.
Mueller<The Casket.
Bergner<Haas.
Sherry<Ostro.
Nat Nassau Bank of N Y<Earl.
Coal Boulet Co<North Am Fuel Co.
Eltinger<same.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

C F Harmes<Lennhard.
Michel Brew Co.
Brit Alum Co<Treffs.
Lavin<James Everard's Breweries.
Orbach<Orbach.
Arbib<Well Feather.
Bahnsen<Altkrug.
Raftery<Olsen.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Oshkar<Oshi.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.
Goldberg<Jamestown Mantel Co.
Wilson<Illinois Surety.
Hopkins<Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Landay Bros<Mandel.
Baby Soap Exhibition Co<Crowell Pub Co.
Kerr<Ward.
Rieser<Genung.
Kamber<Walker.
Vranower & Sons<Waldes.

Farquharson<Rowland
Parker Co<Weinbross R E Co.
Lande<Imperator Film
Universal Film Mfg Co<Ziegler.
Mortgage Assoc, Inc<Hanf.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55th St Rlty
Boyd<A Klipstein.
Watson<Ross.
Atterbury M C Co<Atterbury Motor Co<Con'l Truck Co.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Cooper & Evans Co<N Y Municipal Ry.
Rodgers<CNY.
Nat Aniline & Chem Co<Leerburger.
Well<Commoddia Vertrieb, &c.
Dodson<Stillman.
Gillen<Brown.
Knight<Rev of Revs. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Porter<Low.
Kenneally<Maas F & I Ins Co.
Florio<Schaff.
Hinman<Foster Scott Ice Co.
Striker<Daly (acts 1 & 2).
Schmucker<Bendler.
Hanna<Merritt & Gilbert Co.
McCarthy<Bevans.
Reed<Eddy-Peruvian.

Shafer<Ryan.
Jo Breen<Fogarty.
Baer<Klawer & Co.
Jakobovics<Vas.
Newcombe<Von Tilzer.
McArdle<N Y Rys.
Flaherty<U S Title, &c, Co.
Turnbull<Maynard.
U S Wood Preserving Co<CNY.
Oppenheim<Weinstein. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Rosalie Pospisil.
Ignatz Kraus.
Max Rechnitzer.
John M Wyatt.
Emma F Wayatt.
Wills for probate:
Mary A Mylett.
Frances B Varley.

Solomon Neumetzger.
Henry Doscher.
Frederick Von Benkendorf.
Carla Frank.
Adelaide P Myers.
Chas B Morris.
Martha T Horton.
Frederick D Metes.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will:
Amos F Eno,
Kate Gilgan, alse known as Catharine Ward & Catherine Gilligan,

Richard S Bryant,
Amos F Eno, (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Pollak<Austro-Am SS Co.

Smith<Davis.
Case on.

'PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Reinschmidt<Soriven.
A Wittnauer Co<Ollendorff Co.
Morris<Stutz.
Glanzer<J K Armsby.
Kass<Saffir.
Parlafan Chic Embroidery Co<Holsman, Cohen & Co.

Stark<Bruce.
Alco Silk Co<Feinberg
Klein<Turner.
Blumgarten<Mason-Hamlin Co.
Kurzweil<Story & Clark Piano Co.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Re N Y Machinery & Wrecking Co<Landy. Re Dean & Pinetti Uniform Co, Inc—Joseph P Morrissey.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—City R E Co<Lansdown, Inc—Frederick C Hunter.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM — Tierney, J. — Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Title Guar & Tr Co<Ditchett Rity Corp.
Powell<Dilberger.
Re Dockett.
Goodrich<Newman.
Oppenheimer<Lillienthal.

Sullivan<Kutner.
Edwards<Edwards.
Treat<Kurtz.
Same<Dykeman.
Jackson<Rosenfield.
Elsen<Whitman.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Sussman<Sussman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Schuessler<Ellis.

Kraemer<Kraemer.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Inquests:
Tiger<Shannon.
Christopher<Dickerson.
Day calendar:
Francis<Ocean El Ry.
Zeto<Englisb.
Costanzo<Rankin.
Chatfield<Buehler.
Kegel<Phillips.
Levy<Int R T Co.
Lamsgaard<Kursheedt Mfg Co.
Kango<Cen Union Gas
Kaiser<NY Tel Co.
Butler<Union Ry.
Robwadowski<I R T. Assy<Corp of Trinity Church.
Keller<R Carvel Co.
Sarkissian<NY Trans.
Cohen<Miller.
Governo<Int R T Co.
Scheiner<Stand Oil Co
Recupero<O'Keefe.
Smith<Hinz.
Hyer<Wollner.
Olson<Ely.
Ambrecka<L V Coal.
Bernstein<Morris.
Zatulove<L I RR.
Bass<Int R T Co.
Hollander<Kovacs.
Hill<Coman.
Dimock & Fink Co<Drennan.
Pink<Leschink.
Ballerini<Mungo Trans Co.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & Rollins Corp.
Koehm<Koehm.
Jacobs<Lenkowsky.
Saunders<42 St, &c, Ry (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 707.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Case on—Harding<CNY.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.
Wills for probate:
Anna Schneider,
Fannie A May,
Anna Brundjes,
Robert Karger,
Bridget B Coyle,
Gigella Naftal,
Motions:
Ellen B Lucas,
Joseph Christoffel,

Vincenza Gallo.
Michael Ganly.
Accountings:
August Brinckmann.
Adoption:
Florence Isabella Dobson by Frank H Newton and Eleanor Newton.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.—R

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Bendremer<Int R T.
Seneca Distb Co<Eisenor.
Lachat<Malatesta.
Schneider<Grossman.
Milner<Young.

Spelzman<Brown.
Bock<Cavalluzzo.
La Cross<Mutual Milk & Cream Co.
Hehl<Morea (2.)

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Bate<Bate.
Pamunter<Ellison.
Pirone<Benioff.
Same<Janicki.
Re Hunterspoint Av (Downs).
Ruisi<Ruisi.
Wood<Cady.
Carroll<N E RR Co.
Re Brooklyn Constr Co, (Holland.)
Walther<Walther.
Vassallotti<Vassallotti.
Re Roslyn Estates, Inc.
Re Ralph St, (Woltjen.)
Seidenberg<Halpert.
Re Plate, (London.)
Coe<Ball.
Schoenherr<Mann.
D'Angelo<D'Angelo.
Teahman<Teahman.
McNamee<Moynahan.
Last<Schleifman.
Traina<Traina.
People<Lennon.
Duane<Bd of Edu.
Matheson<Mente.
Twombly<Hoeck.
Re Bertan Av., (Boehm.)
Re Jamaica Av, (Jones.)
Kaldenberg<Comiskey.
Weiss<B Q C & S RR Co.
Leibson<N Y Cons RR.
Johnson<C J & B RR.
Ladger<same.
Johnson<B H RR Co.
Sauer<same.
Berkowitz<same.
Goldman<Goetchen.
Martin<same.
Smith<Smith.
Pirone<Janicki.
Re Feruere, (Moore & Co.)
Re N Y Mun Ry Co, (Somerville.)
Lasergrewin<E RR.
Variale<same.
Vito<same, (2.)
Jahrmarkt<same.
Fondament<Coffey (2)

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.

Lipkowitz<Lipkowitz.
Kaiser<Levine.
Pelcyger<Pelcyger (2.)
Clut<Clute.
Kronenberg<Kronenberg.
Kelly<McGovern.

Coyne & Delany Co<Gasner.
Burchard<Silliman.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Wacker.
Cohen<Drucker.
Heyman<Cranides.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Filion<Hinton.
Seiffen<Brody.
Chute<Rippman.
Shields<Shields.
Martin<O'Connor.
Hurwitz<Chalender.
Evans<Balowitz.
Alberts<Alberts.
Bank<Bank.
Moses<Moses.
Nolan<Nolan.
Boehnlein<Boehnlein.
Nichols<Nichols.
Krelnik<Rieger.
Zinick<Reed.
Roeder<Silver.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3174.

TRIAL TERM—Part I. Crane, J.; Part II. Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Re Nicholas Barth alleged Incompt.)
Stachler<Wilhelm.
Parker<Langan.
Gellert<B H RR.
Davitz<Tulling Rlty.
La Vita<CNY.
Schaefer<Jones.
Weismann & Huenewinkel<B H RR et al.
Coffey<Coffey.
Coriat<Childs.
Delanzy<Nassau RR.
Sulinski<McKeown.
Sacher<Dusel.
McClane<Lester et al.
Rice<Fidelman.
Mirabelli<CNY.
Flink<Keppel.
Rubin<NY Municipal Ry et al.
Sternin<Int R T.
Hirschfield et al<Levy
Gundlach<Transit Dev
Abrams & Burns<Dwyer.
Bressiin<NY Herald.
Foster<Gay.
Vaden<Fox.
Meruk et al<CNY.
Jacobs<B H RR.

Brzozowski<Gen Veh. Re E 37th St, (Spohr.)
Re E 95th St, (Kraftmeyer.)
Feder<Henrn Constr.
Kallet<Kallet.
Smith<Stoppani.
Abrams<Edison Elec. Ill Co (2.)
Murphy<Grafton.
Schrader<Sherman.
Franklin Trust Co<Carlipb.
Pepperman<Pepperman
Field<Klein.
Same<Perling.
Same<Cooperschlag.
Same<Mature.
Same<Hinton.
Re Bashkewitz, (Reich.)
Herod<Johnson.
Re W 11-12th Sts. (Transit Dev Co.)
Same, (N Y Cons RR Co.)
Alberts<Alberts.
Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Inc, (Saplr.)
Horton<Garrity.
Dillon<Ryan.
Weidner<Neptune Meter Co.
Belyn Ry Co<Georgia Bldg Co.
Briody<Terreforte, (2.)
Cohen<Met Elec Mfg.
Eichhorn<Eichhorn.
Mayhew Co<Sanford & Sons, (2.)

Re Crimmins, (Youker.)
Gus Rader Co<Pontello.
Schorr<Rosenthal.
H F Gundrum Co<Bauman.
Sauer<Barth.
Fajans<Schedler, (2.)
Timroth<same.
Baumgartner<same.
Leventhal<Pearesall, Jr. Co.
Prendergast<Prendergast.

Gilligan<US Rty & I. Schapzoff<Colgan.
Brisk<Mapp.
Goldstein<Bleecher Bros Co.
McKearney<Higgins.
Wrenn<Babcock.
Neidig<Clews et al.
Reisenberger<Otto et al.
Berglas<Schwartz.
Rubinson et al<Zimmerman Co.
Schurman<Spiner Con.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Cuban disturbance of Saturday night is now over Central Florida. The Southwest disturbance is now over West Iowa with somewhat increased intensity, and has caused general rains during the last twenty-four hours in the Rocky Mountain region, the plains States, the central valleys, and the lake region. Snow continued in Wyoming, and extended into Northeast Colorado and West South Dakota. There were also rains in Florida, and light local showers in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. In the extreme West the weather was fair. It is considerably warmer in the Middle Mississippi and the Ohio valleys, and remains warm in the South, but elsewhere over the country temperatures are below the seasonal average.

It will be somewhat warmer Monday in the Middle Atlantic States and east lower lake region, and cooler in the lower lake valley and Western Tennessee.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate, variable; Middle Atlantic, moderate east; South Atlantic, strong, mostly east; East Gulf, moderate, variable.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Local rains Monday, Tuesday rain.

New Jersey—Local rains Monday north; partly cloudy south; warmer interior. Tuesday showers.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Monday; probably local rains north and west. Tuesday showers.

Western New York—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	56	56	4 P. M.	65	56
6 A. M.	53	54	6 P. M.	61	54
9 A. M.	60	60	9 P. M.	61	53
12 M.	67	67	11 P. M.	55	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees, at 9 A. M.; minimum, 51 degrees, at 8 P. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M., 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.20 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:00—88 Clinton St.; John Cydosky	Slight
3:00—2,366 Westchester Av.; B. Packer	Slight
4:20—227 W. 74 St.; Jenette Livene	Slight
6:20—2,076 3d Av.; Isidore Goldinsky	Slight
7:45—50 Bond St.; not given	None
9:05—1,588 Crotona Parkway; not given	Slight
9:20—3,102 Villa Av.; Michael Alvino	Slight
9:40—50 Willett St.; not given	None
9:45—209 Forsyth St.; Sophia Rainleib	Slight
11:55—Front of 642 8 St., (auto.) Orozio Toormine	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—3 St. and 6 Av.; I. R. T.	Slight
3:00—8 Allen St.; Yetta Feldman	Slight
4:10—51 Old B'way; Frank Falk & Co.	Slight
4:25—892 Tinton Av.; Carl Prisco	Slight
5:15—Front of 993 3 Av.; I. R. T.	Slight
5:30—102 E. 67 St.; Woolworth & Co.	None
7:05—421 W. 16 St.; Iris Carpet Weaving Co.	Slight
7:30—221 E. 73 St.; Mary Lewis	Slight
8:07—853 E. 170 St.; Harry Harris	Slight
8:20—78 W. B'way; Degnon Cont'g Co.	None
8:50—295 E. 153 St.; Faberino Congenio	None
9:55—474 Willis Av.; Jacob Jeppa	Slight
11:20—885 E. 138 St.; Jas. Federici	Slight

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Nine-room house, first story stone; large grounds; 300 feet elevation; near station; of owner (a direct. M Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.
Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, white enameled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, and plot 90x100, with garage; 1½ blocks from bathing beach and harbor; must have $900 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," Box 187 Times Downtown.

Eight new two-family cottage-effect frame houses for sale, semi-detached; driveways; all improvements, 30 minutes from N. Y. C. by "L." trolley or L. I. Railroad; situated at Mymand Place, near Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Terrace, L. I.; inquire at premises; price $3,700, $500 cash, balance $15 per month. John A. Hoerning, Carpenter and Builder.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; brand-new and now ready for occupancy, in Hempstead; 42 minutes by fast electric service; most select neighborhood; can now be purchased for a reasonable price, on easy terms. Cleary, 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 4057.

For Sale—a Bargain—Splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; all improvements; in cultured, restricted community, 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Small house needs few minor repairs, complete with large plot for $1,100; waterfront privilege for boating, bathing, and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; one block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Actual waterfront summer home, North Shore, Long Island, completely furnished; 1½ hours from New York; 3 master and 1 servants' bedroom, 2 baths. Telephone Lenox 1690. Apartment No. 6, 55 East 76th St.

Owner must sell new home and garage; $5,700, worth $8,000; Hempstead village; nine rooms; pantry, bath, gas, electricity, two fireplaces, two toilets, vapor heat, gutters, sewers. Roddy, Hempstead, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

NEW ARTISTIC HOME

Near the Water. Only $1,500 On Easy Terms

Balance of $4,000 May Remain on 1st Mortgage.

An Actual Photo.

The most remarkable home ever offered near New York at the price. Beautiful surroundings, every convenience; cool in summer, protected in winter; Golf, Country Club. Fine Schools, Churches, Markets. House has 8 rooms and 2 baths; large and roomy. Beautiful interior, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, open fireplace. Only 48 minutes on train. Send, call or phone for photographs.

R. F. BARNES — 170 B'way, N. Y. — Tel. 1522 Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

34 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

PRICES $4,000 TO $7,000.

$500 to $750 cash, balance to suit purchaser

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY.

Alco Building Co.

OPPOSITE 23D AVENUE STATION.

Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 23d Avenue, Brooklyn. Ask for Mr. Robinson.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PARK HILL NORTH.
Ten (10) Park Hill Avenue Lots at $1,000 Each.

A lifetime opportunity to get a high-class building plot at an extraordinary, low price in this attractive, restricted, residential neighborhood.

Thomas S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., 2 Rector St., N. Y. City. Phone 9989 Rector.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queen Anne Cottage and Barn

7 large rooms and bath, all modern up-to-date improvements; large garden plot; 10 minutes out and 3 blocks from trolley; $150 cash and $15 a month; perfect title. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW

40 minutes from town; 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; gas, electricity; 3 minutes to bathing beach, boating &c.; select neighborhood; responsible party can take possession at once; $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B. Owner, 349 East 14th St. Phone 5056 Stuyv.

COZY HILLTOP BUNGALOW

with a fine view of Sound; convenient for boating and bathing; shady trees and some cleared ground for gardening; large porch and open fireplace; owner cannot occupy; will sell for $1,825 on easy terms. J. Brennan, Box 178 Times Downtown.

North Shore of Long Island

1¼ hours out; to rent, fully furnished, house containing 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; 800 feet deep water shore front; 12 acres, with fruit and shade; $1,000 for the season.
STEPHEN YATES, 243 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

3-ROOM BUNGALOW

In the woods; near station, harbor; large living room; open fireplace; shaded grounds; price $1,350; $150 cash; balance $12 per month. B. Lane, 349 East 14th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL SACRIFICE.

A modern country House, containing eight bedrooms, four baths, large living room, dining room, library, &c.; hot water heat; hardwood trim throughout. Large garage with living quarters and bath; 14 acres; well kept lawn, trees, shrubs, &c.; electric light, city water. One hour and six minutes from Grand Central; golf and country clubs nearby. On Connecticut shore, overlooking the Sound. This place cannot be duplicated today under $70,000. For particulars address SACRIFICE, Box 75 Times.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms, Country Homes, &c., for Sale or Rent. Rentals Furnished or Unfurnished. Prices Reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 1.

NEW JERSEY—SUMMER HOMES.

Allenhurst — **Asbury Park**
Deal

Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. Complete list; all sizes and prices; Booklet Y.
Ferguson & Son 711 MATTISON AVE. Tel. 392. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and modern; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

4-ROOM APARTMENT,

Completely furnished, high-class elevator house. Most modern rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

271 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Corner 87th Street.

Choice ground floor Apartment, 4 rooms and bath. House under personal management of owner. Apply to Supt. on premises.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms...$25-$32-$34-$42

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Garage for sale or rent; lot 27x100, three-story brick building; upper floors rented; location 225 E. 67th St.; permission to inspect by addressing Crimmins Operating Co., Inc., 624 Madison Av., Plaza 6782.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story corner apartment; well built; good section; 15% income; owner will sacrifice. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St., Bronx.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements; rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit; abundance of grapes; big garden; chicken house; large outbuilding; very comfortable home; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608, 1 West 34th St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Only store to rent on busiest avenue in Jersey City, next door to Woolworth's, 386 Central Av.; rent reasonable. Posner & Lesser, 64 Coles St., agents, or Bornstein, 428 Central Av., Jersey City.

Sublet light loft, 42x100; suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession. 36-38 East 20th St. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

Private office, furnished, $30; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $3 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 B'way, Suite 807.

Private office, attendance; use of handsomely furnished reception room; high-class building. Call Suite 938, 33 West 42d.

D. H. SCULLY & CO., 57 East 125th St. Cloak, waist establishment desires millinery, corset, glove department rental on commission basis. Best location in Brooklyn. Apply J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Loft, 59-61 Orchard St., elevator; janitor 57 Orchard. Address Ridvey, 59 Allen.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

INFORMATION WANTED

from any one who, prior to 1915, had converted any shaft drive chassis or chassis into a chain-drive truck chassis by lengthening frame, wheelbase, &c., and making the regular live axle act as a jack shaft by adding live sprockets and connecting these sprockets with rear wheels by chains. Any one directly or indirectly familiar with this subject will benefit by communicating with P. G., Box 80, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.

Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 2-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Packard, 3-48, 7-pass. touring.
Locomobile, 1915, "38" touring, wire wheels.
Locomobile, 1914, "38" runabout.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat.
Peugeot, 1915, limousine.

Rolls-Royce (1915) Sedan Touring.
Packard (Twin Six) Limousine; month old.
Simplex (1916) Limousine, 50 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

1915 MERCER.—22-70; four-passenger; streamline; elegant order. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Locomobile, 1913, limousine, newly painted last year, and in good condition, for $1,200. Box 88, South Orange, N. J.

Bargains.—1915 Mercer touring car; 1914 touring. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Packard seven-passenger touring car by the hour, day, or month; low rates; owner driving. Noller. Telephone 7900 Lenox.

Packard 6s—twin 6s to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobiles—Renaults, $3, $4 per hour; monthly basis preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Beautiful new Packard "Six" touring, month; owner drives; reasonable. Saft, M 160 Times.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway Columbus 5322.

For Hire.—Seven-passenger cars; up to date; reasonable. Ginger, Schuyler 9144.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

To Let Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To rent, to a private family, furnished cottage in the Berkshires; altitude 1,300 ft.; house has modern conveniences; tennis, beautiful lake, boating and fishing; terms $300 for the season. Address "Berkshire," 728 DeGraw Av., Forest Hill, N. J.

Connecticut Beach: hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY AND WATER SPORT.
Gentleman's farm with luxurious surroundings, boats, horses, &c., wants to share or rent. 414 West 120th, Apt. D 8.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath. Arverne, L. I. J. Dorman, 989 DeKalb Av., B'klyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West End Hotel, Hunter, N. Y., To Let.
Apply direct, or No. 328 Spring St., City.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn, 284 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.—For people who discriminate; rates moderate.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $14; Spindler, Lafever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, light room, private bath; southern exposure; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.) Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, studios, or residence; large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, bath.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming suite for bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Front room, one flight; all conveniences, $7; gentlemen.

12TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room; attractive house; running water; closets; telephone.

19TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; telephone; reference.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; telephone.

16TH, 39 WEST.—House newly renovated; porcelain bath; continuous hot water; telephone.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
Handsome furnished rooms, private baths, all conveniences, suitable for doctor.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large parlor floor; business or private; comfortable single rooms.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful large, corner room, running water, electricity, bath, telephone, elevator.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; summer rates; reasonable.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, airy room, private bath; kitchenette also newly decorated; small rooms; prices $3-$7-$8.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; also studio hourly. Plaza 3655.

64TH, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, private bath, telephone, reasonable; convenient subway, "L."

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West).—Elevator, electricity, near subway, gentlemen, Bartlett.

69th, 1 WEST.—Very select furnished rooms, facing Central Park, every convenience, reasonable.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Second story; southern exposure; bath adjoining; hot water; reference.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentleman, Johnson, fifth floor.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms, high class house; Summer rates.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome rooms; large, front, suitable two; medium, rear.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Desirable single room with all conveniences, subway express, references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large sunny room, bath adjoining; private. Telephone 1266 Columbus.

72D, 23 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, WEST.—Near park; shower, electricity, elevator, private family, $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant front room, running water; private; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen.

78D, 271 WEST.—Large, cool, quiet, front room, modern private home; gentlemen.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; first-class board.

78D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Overlooking park; newly furnished residence; large rooms, with and without baths, $6, $10, $12; telephone.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Large rooms, with private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Ideal suite, private bath, $12; single room, bath, $4.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 181 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, 2-room suite; private bathroom; kitchenette; electricity.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; electricity; subway, "L"; references. Telephone Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 up.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent large, small rooms, second floor; newly furnished; references.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, two gentlemen, couple; parlor for guests' use; references.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Attractive, clean, airy, medium-sized room; telephone; $4. Shipley.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Bright, inexpensive room; suitable for gentleman or business lady.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms with sleeping poorch; electricity.

West Side.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny room; modern apartment; private family; $3; references. Masien.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, with, without private baths; refined house.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; excellent meals; table boarders; reference.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Back parlor, furnished as living room; kitchenette adjoining; reasonable.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers clean, attractive rooms; elevator; telephone. Gill.

95TH, 177 WEST.—Bachelor's suite, two extra large rooms, beautifully furnished, suitable for one or party gentlemen. Bliss.

96TH, 88 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath connecting; select neighborhood.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Homelike, cool, comfortable rooms; continuous hot water; bank parlor, private bath; Summer rates.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated room; adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

104TH, 132 WEST.—Large, light front room; telephone; Southern family. Kennedy.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; electricity; elevator; gentleman. Arbuckle.

107TH, 280 WEST.—Large and small outside rooms, private baths; western exposure; electricity, elevator; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 55.

115TH, 304 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single or en suite. Apply Supt.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, southern exposure; large room with kitchen; near Columbia University. Apartment 52.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, shower; Morningside view. Camp.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large, sunny room for one or couple.

122D, 514 WEST.—Large, double room; piano; kitchen; special privileges; $8. Thomas.

123D, 126 WEST.—A choice of large, well-furnished parlor or two single rooms, with board, in refined private house; reasonable. Phone 7978 Morningside.

144TH, 427 WEST, (Convent Av.)—Beautiful rooms, suitable two; private bath; phone, electricity.

149TH, 536 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; electricity; telephone; adjoining bath, $3 to $5.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family, desirable large room; suitable two; board optional.

168TH, 550 WEST.—Pleasant outside room, telephone; conveniences; subway; private family; reasonable. Hoch.

180TH WEST, Corner Northern Av.—Room and bath overlooking Hudson; very reasonable. Phone St. Nicholas 9862, Allen.

181ST, WEST, (148 Wadsworth Av.)—Light room, private modern apartment; B'way Subway; reasonable, Madden.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable room, or suite, in first class elevator apartment; quiet; out-of-town guests; day or night automobile service if desired; private wire. Audubon 8838.

BROADWAY, 2,787, (107th.)—Two or three sunny, clean, front rooms with bath; absolutely private. Phone 1702 Academy. Nulsen.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Unusually large, cool rooms, singly or en suite; baths, lavatory. Telephone Morningside 2303. Apt. 8.

BROADWAY, 1,730 (65th st.)—Delightful outside rooms; electricity. Phone Circle 2131. Mrs. Shorter.

HAVING apartment near Broadway, rent sitting room, bedroom, or large room. Use apartment for home. Tel. 6288 Audubon.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 108.—Attractive housekeeping suite, Apartment 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Comfortably furnished room, facing drive, exclusive apartment, gentleman.

SHIRLEY HOUSE, 336 WEST 21ST ST., FOR BUSINESS WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY. Club and laundry privilege. References required. Open-air garden. Phone Chelsea 10291.

WEST END AV., 344.—Superior accommodations; double, single rooms; modern; furnished; homelike, exclusive surroundings; baths; meals optional; electricity.

WEST HALL,
118 WEST 69TH ST.
Attractive, airy room; running water.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, a furnished house for the Summer months, within reasonable distance of New York; good neighborhood; five or six bedrooms, two baths; place to keep automobile. Address Y 296 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Madison Av, 222.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $125.

Cool corner, 8 rooms, Madison Av.; June-October; reasonable. Lenox 9438.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

68th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high class; beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; all night service; rent $50 to $115 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone. Riverside 3964.

Completely furnished, six outside rooms, sixth floor, elevator apartment; piano; reasonable to reliable people. Kirwin, 135 Hamilton Place, at 143d St. and Amsterdam Av. Phone 2780 Audubon.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Washington Irving house, for Summer, $150 month; fine old furniture, French windows, balcony, open fireplace, 3 baths. Six rooms, unusually artistic, $75.00 month. 48 Irving Place.

114th St., West.—Eight rooms, all light and airy, nicely furnished, opposite Columbia. South Field, June 15 to Sept. 15. Telephone 8447 Morningside.

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Apartment, three rooms and bath; all south, ern exposure, in first-class apartment hotel, till Oct. 1; rent, $125 per month. L 8 Times.

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An exceptional list 3 to 8 room apartments; Summer rates. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

57th, 264 West.—Entire, part; beautiful corner, modern apartment; elevator, electricity.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water; all conveniences; $55.

86th, 200 West.—5 furnished rooms, bath, May to October. Schuyler 5200. Gilmore.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Handsome apartment, seven rooms, two baths, fourth floor, 640 West End Av., corner 91st St., furnished or unfurnished, from June 1. Address D 262 Times Downtown.

234-238 West 21st st.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

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164th, 559 West.—Six large, light rooms to sublet; high-class elevator apartment; $55. Simons, Apt. 6S.

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To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 613 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

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Attractively furnished five-room apartment to sublet for the Summer, June to October; front apartment, all outside rooms, located in Yonkers; two blocks to Broadway trolley; convenient for subway and New York Central Railroad; rent, $55. Y 371 Times Annex.

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To rent, to a private family, furnished cottage in the Berkshires; altitude 1,300 ft.; house has modern conveniences; tennis, beautiful lake, boating and fishing; terms $300 for the season. Address "Berkshire," 728 DeGraw Av., Forest Hill, N. J.

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Gentleman's farm with luxurious surroundings, boats, horses, &c., wants to share or rent. 414 West 120th, Apt. D 8.

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West End Hotel, Hunter, N. Y., To Let.
Apply direct, or No. 328 Spring St., City.

Country Board

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BOOKKEEPER, (23,) 5 years' experience, capable taking full charge, familiar with drawing up financial statements, desires position with good advancement; highest references. M 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; accountant, systematizer, correspondent; well educated; experience manufacturing, mercantile, trucking; bond; $25. K 8 Times.

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DENY CENTRAL CAN MONOPOLIZE RIVER

Port and Terminal Committee Members Reply to Objections to West Side Plan.

INSIST PARK IS PROTECTED

Report Filed with Estimate Board Says Track Crossings Are All Adequately Provided For.

The second report of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate regarding the improvement of the west side tracks of the New York Central Railroad was sent to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. In the report the committee, of which Controller Prendergast is Chairman, took up the objections to the plans made by individuals and civic organizations at public hearings held by the Board of Estimate. The original plans are left practically unchanged.

The committee asserted that certain broad objections in principle had been raised to its plans, mentioning particularly the allegation that below Thirtieth Street the plan gave the New York Central a monopoly of the terminal business, and that the plan not only did not provide for proper treatment in the Riverside Park district, in connection with the new park extension between 135th and 151st Streets, but would also destroy the natural beauties of the park. The committee denied that either of these assertions was true.

It has been charged, the committee said, that the elevated structure of the New York Central Company would form a barrier between the water front and the region east of Tenth Avenue and Washington Street, which would give the company a practical monopoly because of difficulty in crossing to territory requiring rail service. The mere fact that the railroad company would be permitted to construct a line for its own exclusive use, the report contended, did not give that company a monopoly unless the road were so constructed or so placed that it would be impossible or unduly difficult for future competing lines to serve the same general territory. On this point the report said:

Thirty-six Track Crossings.

The road, as shown upon the committee's plan, could not possibly form such a barrier. The city retains the fee title to all of the cross streets except Spring and Charlton Streets. It will be possible, therefore, to cross the elevated structure of the New York Central in the public streets at thirty-six points south of Thirtieth Street. The committee has always recognized that the matter of crossing the New York Central's structure was important, and the contract will contain a specific clause giving the city the right to cross in the lines of streets either above, below, or at the grade of the New York Central Company's elevated.

It is, of course, obvious that there is no difficulty in reaching points east of the proposed elevated structure from any line built south of Canal Street.

The report pointed out that at all points south of Fifty-ninth Street, where the Central's line might in the future be paralleled by a municipally owned elevated railroad structure, the company had conceded to the city the right to switch from such structure across the company's line to reach property on the easterly side. The report added:

It has been urged upon the board with apparent sincerity and earnestness that in order to avoid a monopoly by the New York Central Railroad it is necessary to compel that company to permit the use of its structures and terminals by any other railroad willing to pay for the right. It has even been further urged that the company be compelled, at the option of the city, to agree to merge its terminal facilities south of Thirtieth Street in any future general city terminal plan upon receiving compensation to be adjusted in some manner fixed in the contract. The committee can see no force or justice in the suggestion for the compulsory admission of other railroads to facilities which the New York Central is providing at enormous cost. The committee repeats the statement made in its report of April 22 to the effect that the main reason for compelling the New York Central to secure its own private right of way south of Thirtieth Street was to free the city's waterfront for a possible municipally-owned joint railroad terminal. The committee is ready to give consideration to a union terminal when convinced that it is desirable. Apparently the argument is based on the plan which this committee forced on the New York Central south of Thirtieth Street, the railroad's desire being to remain on the marginal way. The committee finally convinced the railroad and secured its consent to reach a small delivery station at Canal Street through a private right of way. It is this question that has brought up the discussion of a so-called monopoly.

The Canal Street Station was considered by your committee desirable to reach certain classes of merchandise and to avoid long trucking haul for business which has grown up in reliance upon facilities at St. John's Park, particularly so as the St. John's yard was to be abandoned. The actual capacity of the Canal Street Station will be 241 cars. The business entering New York by one of the trunk lines from New Jersey at one of its pier stations alone in the immediate vicinity of Canal Street would fill that station twice over. It will therefore be seen that there is no force to the argument that this is to be a large terminal to which other railroads should have access. Certainly it has been made sufficiently clear that the trunk line railroads other than the New York Central can see no advantage in an elevated railroad terminal along the west side waterfront. The committee agrees, however, that despite the persistently indifferent attitude of the New Jersey roads, the possibility should be reserved for securing such a union rail terminal in the future. There is nothing in the plan for the improvement of the New York Central Railroad which interfers in the slightest degree with any reasonable future development of the city's freight facilities.

Expect Park to be Improved.

Regarding objections that had been made to the committee's plan for improving Riverside Park the report pointed out that the main objection was to the building of an artificial terrace the entire distance of the park, so lightly covered with earth as to make it impossible to carry out a proper scheme of park landscape. Before submitting its report of April 22, the present report said the committee had devoted much time to a detailed study of various plans for the trackage in the Riverside Park and Drive sections. The route adopted, the report said, seemed to combine most of the advantages of a complete tunnel section, without the difficulties and expense certain to be encountered in connection with a route further to the east.

The report asserted that the committee's engineers had been in constant consultation with the Park Department's landscape architect, as well as the city's landscape architect, and added:

Particular care was exercised to insure the avoidance of destruction of the natural topography and the statements made to the contrary at the public hearings are due to a misinterpretation of the plans as presented. The committee was convinced by the study made by its experts that Riverside Park not only would not be injured, but that it would be greatly improved by the carrying out of the proposed plan. Fortunately since its report was presented an examination has been made by Charles W. Leavitt, a park expert whose ability and experience are so generally recognized as not to require discussion. His examination bears out fully the opinions of the committee's own engineers.

Regarding objection to the construction of a slope west of the railroad structure, and the contention that the plans contained no indication that the work was to be carried out simultaneously with the completion of the railroad improvement, the report said it must be remembered that the plans concerned themselves primarily with the proposed relocation of the railroad tracks and the incidental changes thereto, and that the making of a park west of the railroad improvement was something with which the railroad company was not concerned and which the city must assume as part of its general park work.

Central to Pay $300,000 for Park.

The same situation, the report continued, was true between 135th and 151st Streets. Because the plans did not provide in detail for park treatment over the new roof which was to cover a part of the tracks there it did not mean, the report said, that the committee had recommended or expected the structure to be allowed to remain uncovered, or that the city "must not look forward now to the assumption of the necessary obligation involved in this work."

The report again stated that the railroad company had agreed to a cash payment of $300,000 to the city to cover the cost of park restoration between Seventy-second and 129th Streets. The money was to be expended under the direction of the Park Department, the report added, the figures having been arrived at by the city's own engineers "upon a very careful detailed estimate of the work required."

Taking up objections to the real estate features to the effect that the city was surrendering to the railroad company property of great value on the waterfront, yesterday's report said the fact was that, although the city was selling to the railroad company certain waterfront parcels, it was simultaneously getting from the railroad company waterfront privileges of far greater value than the property it was surrendering. The report dealt specifically with the two most important sections involved, the first being the matter of selling to the railroad the pier at West Fifty-ninth Street. The report stated that the pier was now leased by the New York Central and could not be profitably leased to any other tenant.

And for the pier, it was said the railroad company had ceded to the city two entire blocks of land under water, directly south of Seventy-second Street, including 400 feet of waterfront of much more value to the city and "adaptable for uses which would greatly relieve the entire Riverside Drive section by the removal of refuse and coal plants." The city had made a net gain, the report said, of 340 feet, instead of losing any waterfront, and in addition, the railroad company would pay for the pier and shed structure at Fifty-ninth Street, the sum of $25,000, which was the cost, less depreciation. In the Manhattanville district, the report said, the city had acquired approximately 1,400 feet of waterfront which it did not before own. The city, it was pointed out, had given up its fee to none of its waterfront, but had provided for a strip, approximately 1,500 feet long, making a new marginal way upon which permanent rights and easements were to be granted to the railroad. In the opinion of the committee this was absolutely essential for the proper development of the Harlem section.

Regarding the taxes the railroad company would have to pay under the proposed settlement, the report said that the company was getting real estate and real estate rights, valued at $6,100,899 in excess of what it had now and that this amount would be included for purposes of taxation and would represent a largely increased annual payment to the city.

Bridge Over Ship Canal.

The report said the committee anticipated no trouble with the Federal Government regarding the building of a bridge over the Harlem Ship Canal and that tidal conditions would not interfere with it. Regarding the building of a tunnel through Inwood Hill and the suggestion that it should be built further east to avoid cut and cover work, thereby saving many big trees, the report said such a change would cost approximately $2,000,000, and added:

"The destruction of trees by construction upon the line proposed by the committee has been greatly exaggerated. A careful investigation shows that most of the trees along the new right of way are chestnut trees, which are rapidly dying due to the bark disease which is attacking practically all of the trees of this kind in this section of the country. A careful examination and count disclosed that not more than nine trees of any real value would be injured by the construction of the railroad tunnel. It cannot be seriously contended that two million dollars should be expended to save nine trees.

The Board of Estimate has been requested by a number of citizens to reserve the right to cover all the tracks in the section between Dyckman Street and the southerly boundary of Fort Washington Park and, the report said, the committee had got with the railroad company's consent the inclusion in the contract of a provision permitting the city at any time in the future, to cover the tracks and any other main line surface tracks. The same request was made regarding the Manhattanville yard, but, the report said, there were difficulties which made adoption of the suggestion practically impossible.

It was also urged at the hearings that the committee reserve the right of the city to carry all streets across the Sixtieth Street yard to a city-owned marginal street along its westerly edge, but, the report said, the section between Fifty-ninth and Seventieth Streets was already owned in large part by the Central Company and the added facilities would not require any more general access than was now planned, through the viaduct at Seventieth Street. It was also suggested, in connection with the trackage between Fifty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, that the city might at some time require tracks to the east of the railroad structure and, for this reason, that the city should reserve the right to compel the company to exchange one or more tracks for similar accommodation further to the west. The report pointed out that if trackage to the east of the company's structure were needed there was room for it under the present plan.

Certain legal points raised at the public hearings were dealt with in a supplementary opinion of Corporation Counsel Hardy.

SHIPPING BILL FIGHT IN HOUSE THIS WEEK

Rules Committee Plans to Give Administration Measure a Privileged Status.

BATTLE ON PARTY LINES

Democratic Opposition Largely Removed by Putting Time Limit on Government Operation of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The fight over the Administration's Shipping bill will begin in the lower chamber this week, when the Rules Committee will report a rule giving a privileged status to the measure. Democratic whips of the House have sent out telegrams and letters asking all absent members of the majority party to return to Washington not later than Tuesday.

The Republicans are likewise mustering their forces, and it is understood that the Republican leaders are discouraging "pairing" between members of the two parties. The Republicans desire to record a large vote against the measure, which was condemned in a report recently filed by the Republicans of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

It is predicted that the vote will be partisan, although there may be a few defections on each side. Considerable Democratic opposition has been removed by the inclusion of a clause in the bill setting a time limit within which the Government may operate merchant ships.

The perfected bill provides that the Government shall not operate ships for a period longer than five years after the expiration of the European war. It is also set out that actual Government operation shall not be undertaken unless the proposed shipping board regards such a step as necessary, the primary object of the bill being that the Government shall acquire or construct ships to be leased and chartered to private operators.

The five-year limitation now carried in the bill has brought to its support a number of Democrats who opposed permanent Government ownership. Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, is among those won over by the elimination of the permanent ownership feature. With this feature eliminated, it is hoped that the majority members of the House will line up almost solidly for the measure. Passage of the bill in the House is expected, although it is not improbable that the Shipping bill may again run counter to a filibuster in the upper chamber.

The Shipping bill will take the right of way in the House following the passage of the Rural Credits bill, which is to be voted on tomorrow. The remainder of the week probably will be occupied by discussion of the ship purchase measure.

Order B'rith Abraham to Meet.

The Independent Order B'rith Abraham, one of the largest Jewish organizations in the United States, will open a three-day convention next Sunday at the Amsterdam Opera House, 320 West Forty-fourth Street. Fifteen hundred delegates, representing 200,000 members, will attend. Mayor Mitchel and Jacob H. Schiff will be among the speakers.

Against Politics in School Elections.

ALBANY, May 14.—Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, issued a plea today that politics should not figure in the election of Superintendents of district schools. School Directors will meet on Tuesday next to name candidates for the election on June 20. In a letter to School Directors Dr. Finley says: "No partisan consideration should be given to the election of a District Superintendent. Such Superintendent should be chosen solely upon his qualifications and his ability to render a service to the schools of the supervisory district." In all, 207 Superintendents are to be elected.

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